FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 OCTOBER 1986

PLO

The "Palestinian Revenge Organization" claimed responsibility for the assassination of PLO official Mundhir Abu Ghazalah in Athens 21 October, Radio Monte Carlo reported. A spokesman for the group described Abu Ghazalah as "one of 'Arafat's emblems" who "played a role in the return of the Yemeni Jews to occupied Palestine," the radio added. Nevertheless, a PLO executive committee and military command statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine held Israel "completely responsible" for the death of Abu Ghazalah, who was "commander of the Palestinian naval forces." The PLO mourns one of its "best militant leading cadres," the statement said, and it will "not leave unpunished" those responsible for the attack.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio questioned Amal leader Nabih Birri's claim that his organization has custody of the captured Israeli pilot, citing information that the Israeli is being held and interrogated by the Syrians. South Lebanese Army (SLA) commander Antoine Lahd likewise dismissed Birri's claim during a news conference reported by Jerusalem radio. Lahd's public appearance followed a recent claim that he had been replaced as SLA commander.

In another development, Beirut radio reported renewed fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in the Al-Rashidiyah camp area near Tyre, citing an Amal announcement that seven Amal militiamen were killed or wounded in a Palestinian attack early 23 October.

Israel

Security authorities arrested the Fatah squad responsible for a 1983 bombing during which 6 bus passengers were killed and some 50 wounded, Jerusalem radio reported. Information on the squad was obtained during the interrogation of prisoners suspected of carrying out the recent grenade attack in Jerusalem.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes carried out a "surprise attack" on a "massive enemy concentration" causing "immense losses" in men and materiel, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Gulf maritime sources cited by KUNA reported that a Kuwaiti tanker was hit by an Italian-made rocket after a naval vessel detained and searched it off the coast of Dubayy. According to an Iranian military communique cited by IRNA, nine cargo ships and tankers were inspected in the Strait of Hormuz and allowed to continue.

In Paris, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz met with his French counterpart Jean-Bernard Raimond, who subsequently disclosed that their talks covered the war and French moves to normalize relations with Iran, AFP noted.

Iran

Break With Ivory Coast — Diplomatic relations with the Ivory Coast were severed following that country's announcement of its intention to reopen its embassy in Jerusalem, according to a Foreign Ministry statement cited by Tehran radio. However, according to Rabat radio, the Moroccan Foreign Ministry informed Arab envoys of the Ivorian president's proposal to locate the embassy in Tel Aviv. On the other hand, the Israeli Foreign Ministry discounted reports that the Ivory Coast is reconsidering the Jerusalem site, Jerusalem radio noted. The radio pointed out that none of the five Arab League members represented in Abidjan has broken relations.

Ties With Libya — In a statement to JANA upon his arrival in Tripoli, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who is accompanied by the Revolution Guards Corps minister, praised bilateral "fraternal ties and strong relations" and noted the solidarity among Iran, Libya, and Syria. The visit will contribute to the two countries coordinating their positions, Velayati said in remarks cited by IRNA. Meanwhile, the Brazilian paper *Veja* reported that to circumvent a Brazilian ban on arms sales to Iran, Libya has been selling Iran spare parts to repair armored vehicles captured from Iraq.

Libya

Tripoli radio broadcast statements by Basic People's Congresses calling for the execution of Muslim Brotherhood members and denouncing "shaykhs who express corrupt and divergent views."

Saudi Arabia

According to a report in *Jane's Defence Weekly* cited by AFP, Saudi Arabia has invited six West European governments to submit proposals for a contract to supply six to eight large submarines.

Defection of DRA Pilot

An Afghan Air Force pilot defected to Pakistan 23 October, landing his MiG-21 at an air base northwest of Islamabad, according to an *Afghan Islamic Press* announcement cited by AFP.

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PLO Statement on Abu Ghazalah Assassination

JN221701 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Statement by the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command — date and place not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Think not of those who are slain in God's way as dead. Nay, they live, finding their sustenance in the presence of their Lord. [Koranic verse]

The PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command announce to the masses of our Palestinian people, to our Arab nation, and to all honest people and strugglers the death of martyr hero Brigadier General Mundhir Jawdat Abu Ghazalah, member of the PNC and of the Higher Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution Forces and commander of the Palestinian Naval Forces, who was assassinated by the Israeli Mosad and its agents on the morning of Tuesday, 21 October 1986. The criminal Zionist hands placed incendiary bombs in his car in Athens.

As the PLO mourns one of its best militant leading cadres, it holds the Israeli enemy government completely responsible for this new terrorist crime committed by its intelligence organs within the framework of its organized terrorist operations against the masses of our people and our strugglers inside and outside Palestine.

The PLO affirms it will not leave unpunished the criminal hands that persist with their acts of black terrorism.

The PLO urges the friendly Greek authorities to continue their efforts to expose the Zionist gangs of terrorism and crime on their territory, to pursue them, and to take them to court to be punished for their continuous crimes.

The PLO Executive Committee also urges Arab and friendly governments, forces, and parties to reiterate their condemnation and confrontation of the criminal terrorist onslaught by the Israeli Government against our people and strugglers inside and outside the occupied territory.

As the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command mourn one of our hero commanders of the Palestinian revolution, it pledges to our hero martyr and to all our people's and nation's martyrs who fell to Zionist terrorism that the revolution will continue with its struggle and with its confrontation of this Zionist racist terrorism with all means until we achieve our people's objectives of liberating their homeland and establishing an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Long live Palestine free and Arab; glory and immortality to our righteous martyrs; and revolution until victory.

Palestinian Group Claims Killing

JN221236 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1205 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] A Palestinian group calling itself the Palestinian Revenge Organization-The Dayr Yasin Unit [Munazzamat al-Intiqam al-Filastini-Wahdat Dayr Yasin] claimed responsibility for the assassination of Brigadier General Mudhir Abu Ghazalah, commander of the PLO Naval Forces, which was carried out by a car bomb in Athens yesterday. A spokesman for this group said that Abu Ghazalah's assassination is the beginning and that Abu Ghazalah is one of 'Arafat's symbols and played a role in the return of the Yemeni Jews to occupied Palestine.

Al-Wazir Vows Revenge

JN221811 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] On the assassination of Brother Mundhir Abu Ghazalah at the hands of Zionist intelligence in Athens yesterday morning, Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, and chief of the PLO Military Department, has stated that the crime committed by Israeli intelligence against one of our cadres, martyr hero Mundhir Abu Gazalah, commander of the Palestinian Naval Forces, member of the Higher Military Council of the Palestinian revolution, and member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, will not go unpunished, that the blood of the martyr will not be wasted, and that his martyrdom will strengthen us in confronting this enemy and its crimes.

Brother Abu Jihad added: This hideous crime is part of the assassination plan prepared by the enemy government against our cadres and strugglers in Athens and Rome, which was aimed against martyrs Ma'mun Muraysh, Isma'il Darwish, and Khalid Nazzal.

He adds: We announce we will reply firmly and strongly to these Zionist crimes and we will not remain silent. All Israeli crimes to terrorize our cadres are doomed to failure because the will of strugglers is stronger than all enemy crimes and assassinations. We pledge to keep the promise. The martyrdom of our comrade Mundhir will make us stronger in our fight until victory.

DFLP Condemns Assassination

JN221528 Doha QNA in Arabic 1421 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 22 Oct (QNA) — The DFLP has strongly condemned the assassination of Palestinian martyr Brigadier General Mundhir Abu Ghazalah in Athens today [as received]. This condemnation came in a statement issued by the DFLP here today in which the Front mourned martyr Abu Ghazalah and described him as one of the most prominent PLO military leaders.

In its statement, the DFLP said the martyrdom of Abu Ghazalah, and before him Colonel Khalid Nazzal, secretary of the DFLP Central Committee, who was also assassinated by Israeli Mosad agents in Athens last (?July), will not prevent the Palestin-

ian Arab people's leaders and strugglers from continuing the march until the Palestinian people achieve their full rights to repatriation and self-determination.

The DFLP also affirmed it will continue the struggle against the Zionist enemy, pointing out that the hands of the heroes of the Palestinian revolution will reach into the occupied homeland and strike at the Zionist hand that assassinated struggler Brig Gen Abu Ghazalah and Col Nazzal, exercising the ugliest forms of organized terrorism.

Nabulus Groups Condemn Reopening of Banks
JN222024 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1809 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Nationalist organizations and institutions in Nabulus yesterday affirmed their commitment to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their rejection of all suspect plots in the occupied territories on the pretext of development and service to the citizens — plots that aim to liquidate the Palestinian question and the PLO, the leader of the Palestinian people's struggle. Following is the text of the statement:

O masses of our heroic people! The Zionist occupation authorities recently announced the appointment of three municipal councils in Ramallah, Hebron, and Al-Birah. The announcement was preceded by measures adopted by the occupation authorities who were directly coordinating with some of the surrogate stooges. The measures included the reopening of some economic institutions and the creation of a favorable climate for these stooges in the occupied territory. The measures were accompanied by a series of actions to suppress Palestinian national activities by various factions. Such actions include the return to the iron-fist policy, house arrests, and administrative detentions.

O masses of our people! It has now become clear that the Israeli occupation authorities and well-known Arab capitals are acting in accordance with the principle of distribution of functions — one of the major steps toward applying adminstrative autonomy and depriving our people of their right to self-determination and to an independent national state.

Serving the interests of citizens — a claim being reiterated by agents and occupation authorities — is no longer believed by anyone. Palestinian nationalist bodies and the masses of our people have repeatedly warned of the gravity of such measures, particularly appointments to municipal councils. They have made it clear that, in essence, such a step is a political step to undermine our people's rights and is in line with the plans of Israeli occupation authorities to implement administrative autonomy.

We emphasize the importance of unified Palestinian action through national organizations and the confrontation of the Israeli-imperialist-reactionary conspiratorial plan to eliminate the PLO and to liquidate our people and our just national cause. We remind our people that propaganda about development and banks is merely propaganda to distract us from the struggle. As experience has shown, the funds will reach only the agents and the fallen stooges.

O masses of our people! More confrontation and more struggle. More solidarity and more unity. Our people, with their steadfastness, struggle, and sacrifices, will defeat all plots. Yes to Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people wherever they are. Yes to the confrontation of the iron-fist policy. Yes to the confrontation of moves by agents and stooges. No to the appointment of surrogate muncipal councils. Yes to legal municipal elections.

The statement was signed by the following nationalist groups

The Unity and Progress Student Bloc; the Secondary Students Committee; the Union of Palestinian Teachers in the Occupied Territory; the (?District) Committee of Youth Committees for Social Work; The Labor Youth; the Committee for the Defense of Freedom; The Committee for Women's Action; the Student Unity Bloc; the Labor Unity Bloc; the Women's Committee for Social Work; the Progressive Trade Unionsit Action Front; the Progressive Student Action Front; the Palestinian Women's Committee; and the Voluntary Action Committee.

Kuwaiti Minister Says Higher Quota Justified

AU221737 Paris AFP in English
1726 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 22 (AFP) — Kuwait held out for a larger share of OPEC crude oil output because some of its partners had sought to take advantage of concessions made by the Emirate in the past, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah al-Sabah said Wednesday.

Explaining the adamant stance he adopted at the just-ended OPEC parley, he recalled that Kuwait had accepted to cut its output more than any other member country in order to facilitate agreements on national quotas in 1983 and 1984. "If a country makes a concession, this should not be held against it," he said.

Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah said he had been "extremely upset" to hear that some countries considered that the 1984 quotas should serve as a basis for the allocation of new permanent quotas — a thorny issue that OPEC ministers will come to grips with in December.

Kuwait was in the eye of a political storm that held up the parley's conclusion for four days, as a majority of OPEC countries raised objections to the Kuwaiti claim for a 10-per-cent increase in its 0.9 million barrel a day quota.

In a pre-dawn compromise, the OPEC conference awarded Kuwait a quota of 0.921 million barrels a day in November and 0.999 million in December. But Iran's oil minister, Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, said Wednesday morning that this included a transfer of 0.039 million barrels a day from other Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia.

"Nobody lent me a single barrel," Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah retorted at a news conference. "I think Mr. Aqhazadeh and all the others recognized that Kuwait, by any criteria, should be given a much larger share," he added.

Well placed sources at the conference affirmed earlier this week that Kuwait had been incited to adopt a tough stance in the talks because Iran had criticized it for lending support to Iraq in the Gulf War. But Mr. Aqhazadeh told reporters he could not see "any link between what happened here and the war." On the contrary, he said, "I feel we are improving our relations" with both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. He acknowledged that there might be "certain differences over the position of these countries."

"But I don't think these differences will have any impact in the (OPEC) negotiating process," he said.

The Iranian minister found common ground with Shaykh 'Ali Khalifl in urging permanent national OPEC production quotas. Asked what would happen if OPEC ministers fail to agree on this point when they meet here in December, Mr. Aqhazadeh made it clear Iran would not accept another temporary agreement on production restraint if Iraq was excluded.

Ramzi Zalman, the acting Iraqi delegation head, meanwhile suggested that the going will be rough at the December ministerial meeting.

He said there was "no change" in the Iraqi stance on quotas. Iraq — which had a quota of 1.2 million barrels a day under OPEC's 1984 agreement, but which is tacitly allowed to produce up to 2 million barrels [per] day under the present temporary arrangement — wants a quota matching that of Iran, currently at 2.3 million barrels day. Iran, on the other hand, has repeatedly warned it will seek two additional barrels of output for each one allotted to Iraq.

UAE Petroleum Minister Assesses Talks

LD222245 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] OPEC will hold a further meeting on 11 December, following last night's marathon meeting, which is considered the longest in the history of the organization.

In a statement to our correspondent on his arrival today at Rabat's Sale airport, Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources, described the OPEC agreement as a compromise by the various member countries which takes into consideration the interests of the producers and consumers on an equal basis. He expressed his hopes that the disagreements and clouds among the OPEC members will be removed in the coming December meeting.

[Begin Al-'Utaybah recording] The agreement reached this morning is a temporary agreement, which deals with the oil situation during the remaining part of the current year. OPEC will meet again on 11 December to deal with the measures which should be adopted regarding next year. This meeting was the longest meeting in the history of the organization, as it took nearly 3 weeks. During this long meeting and its (?strong bargaining), we announced positive results and we hope that they will be reflected in [words indistinct] for the sake of more stability. Stability in the supply of energy, and stability in the prices of oil at reasonable rates, acceptable to the consumer and the producer. [end recording]

Regarding the extent of the contribution of the recent Geneva agreement to the revival of the oil price in the international market, and the role of non-members of OPEC in affecting oil prices, Mani ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah said:

[Begin Al-'Utaybah recording] We have promised ourselves to do everything possible to stabilize the oil market so that in the future it will not be exposed to any jumps, either upward or downward. Through this agreement we hope that the prices will rise to between $17-19, which is a reasonable rate acceptable to us for the remaining part of this year, and for the whole of next year. If we realized a shortage in supply, we will meet and increase the production rates. Therefore we will preserve the stability of the oil market. [end recording]

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Interior Ministers Conclude Fifth Meeting

LD221916 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The GCC interior ministers concluded their fifth meeting before noon today. The interior minister of the Sultanate of Oman and chairman of the meeting, Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib al bu Sa'id, delivered a speech at the session in which he explained that the deliberations during the meeting were characterized by sincere openness and firm desire to achieve common goals and objectives, which helped to adopted suitable decisions on many important issues which serve the council's security process. Badr ibn Harib voiced his thanks to the Kingdom, king, government, people, and Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for the outstanding hospitality and noble generosity the participants were accorded.

Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz delivered a speech in which he said that the meeting achieved new results. The prince expressed his hope that the results achieved during the fifth meeting would be a step towards the achieving of the council member countries' security integration. He also expressed his hope that the participants would achieve all that the leaders and peoples of the council member countries aspire to.

PDRY

YSP's Muhsin Receives DFLP Delegation

EA221848 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, has stressed that the Prague unionist accord between the Palestinian groups — the Fatah movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party — has opened up broad horizons for widening democratic dialogue between Palestinian groups. The aim is to restore the unity of the PLO on firmly established national foundations based on the national line of hostility to imperialism, Zionism, and reactionary plots in the region. This was said when Comrade Muhsin received in his office this morning a delegation from the DFLP currently visiting our country at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee, led by Brother Salih Rafat, member of the DFLP Political Bureau.

The two sides discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas and the nature of the conspiracies of imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism through its alliance with Zionism and reaction, to strike at and liquidate the Arab national liberation movements, especially the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people. Various issues concerning the strengthening and development of bilateral relations between the YSP and the DFLP were also discussed. During the meeting, Brother Muhsin renewed the firm and principled stand of Democratic Yemen — the party, the people, and the government — with the struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, for restoring their legitimate national rights.

For his part, Brother Salih Rafat stressed the importance of restoring the unity of the PLO in the present circumstances in which we are seeing an intensification of imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary conspiracies to obliterate the role of the organization and (?overlook) the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. He also expressed deep appreciation of the prominent role being played by Democratic Yemen in supporting the Palestinian revolution and ensuring the success of ongoing dialogues for restoring the unity of the PLO — the legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

SAUDI ARABIA

Military Seeks To Acquire Submarine Fleet

AU221637 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] London, Oct 22 (AFP) — Saudi Arabia has approached six Western European governments in a bid to acquire six to eight large submarines, *Jane's Defense Weekly* reported here Wednesday. The magazine said France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Sweden and the Netherlands are to submit proposals in mid-December for a contract with an overall value of nearly three billion dollars. The contracts would include training and technical assistance.

Jane's said the Saudi request took the six governments by surprise. The contract could make Saudi Arabia the principal maritime power in the Middle East by the 1990s, according to the magazine.

The British Defense Ministry has reportedly asked Vickers SEL to put forward its 2,400 Upholder, a special submarine designed for operations in the North Sea and the North Atlantic. West Germany, according to *Jane's*, will offer a version of its HDW/IKL 2,000, manufactured by Howaldswerke Deutsche Werft, while the Netherlands will propose its Walrus submarine and Sweden the 471.

Iran is looking to revive contracts for the delivery of submarines from West Germany, signed during the Shah's regime, while Israel also wants to develop its submarine force with U.S. financial aid and West German technology.

UAE

Gunboat Attacks Tanker Off Dubayy Coast

LD221231 Kuwait KUNA in English 1123 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 22 (KUNA) — Gulf maritime sources said today that a Kuwaiti tanker was attacked by a navy gunboat ten miles off the coast of Dubayy. The sources said the 260,000-ton *"Al-Faihaa"* was hit this morning as it was returning to Kuwait after unloading its cargo. The sources said the vessel was intercepted by a gunboat near Ras al-Khaimah. The vessel was searched and two hours later an Italian-made rocket hit the stern boring a hole through the body of the vessel, but no

casualties were reported. The vessel proceeded to Dubayy for repairs, the sources said. The sources said that the crew of the gunboat that searched *"Al-Faihaa"* later searched a vessel belonging to the American Chevron company. The sources said the American vessel was not fired on.

Soviet Envoy Leaves After 3-Day Visit

JN222055 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1955 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Oct (WAM) — Soviet envoy Vladimir Godov left the country tonight for Moscow after a 3-day visit to the UAE. During the visit, the envoy delivered a message to President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Gorbachev dealing with the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit recently held in Icleand. He also held talks with Rashid al-'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, on current developments in the region and international issues, particularly on disarmament and the nuclear arms race. The Soviet envoy has also visited, in addition to the UAE, the YAR, the PDRY, and Kuwait.

YAR

Minister Returns From FRG Visit, Makes Statement

JN221522 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, development minister, head of the central planning organ, and member of the standing committee, returned to Sanaa from Bonn today after leading our country's delegation to the meetings of the joint Yemeni-German committee for bilateral cooperation which were held in Bonn 13-20 October. In a statement to SABA', Dr al-'Attar said it was agreed during this session that the FRG will extend 250 million riyals in aid to our country as a gift from the friendly German Government to support a number of projects in the fields of roads, rural development, and water.

The deputy prime minister, development minister, head of the central planning organ, and member of the standing committee said that he led our country's delegation to the annual IMF and world Bank meetings held in Washington early this month, and that he discussed with world bank officials ways to implement the projects financed by the bank in our country.

Concluding his statement, Dr al-'Attar said he met with a number of UNICEF officials with whom he discussed the implementation of the expanded vaccination program that will begin in our country next year. He also met in New York with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and discussed with him the UN programs and projects being implemented in our country.

Mubarak Explains Behavior Toward Media

JN212150 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic
18 Oct 86 pp 4, 5

[Interview with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak by *Akhbar al-Yawm* Editor in Chief Ibrahim Sa'dah entitled: "Untraditional Dialogue With President Muhammad Husni Mubarak" — date and place not given]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak is a man of few words. He does not make many statements and shows little enthusiasm for talking to the press. He talks only when he finds it necessary to talk and does not make a statement unless the moment is right. He does not give an interview unless he feels he has something to say to the Egyptian man in the street and the outside world. When he talks to the press, President Mubarak says only what he wants to say and not what the reporters expect him to say. His words are few carefully chosen, conforming to the proverb: Brevity is the soul of wit.

For this reason, President Mubarak is a problem for the reporter who meets with him seeking fresh news, sensational secrets, and controversial opinions on local, Arab, or international issues of major importance. Usually, this reporter fails to get what he wants: He does not get sensational news, hasty and emotional opinions, or scathing criticism. The reporter's job becomes particularly difficult when he tries to make Mubarak talk about the president as a person. President Mubarak does not welcome such personal questions. He prefers questions dealing with the Egyptian citizen's vital and basic problems about which he would like to speak and for which he wants solutions. He is probably the only person who does not want to hear questions relating to his daily life. This is the difficulty I encountered in my last meeting with the president.

I wanted to talk to him and hear his views in a nontraditional setting which I knew he did not want. He does not believe that the president of the republic is obligated to speak about himself instead of about his decisions and the fateful issues he is dealing with night and day — issues whose root causes must be examined and which should be solved to relieve the Egyptian citizen of some of his hardships. The president knows this citizen is awaiting his efforts in this regard.

I confess to having exerted immense effort to persuade the president to answer dozens of questions which I thought the man in the street wants Mubarak to answer. All of these questions revolve around President Mubarak's personality, but the president wanted the questions to deal with issues of concern to the people. With painstaking effort, I finally succeeded in convincing the president of my viewpoint.

The following nontraditional talk then began with President Husni Mubarak:

I asked the president: Reporters find difficulty in obtaining news and secrets when they ask you questions. Is this because you are careful not to divulge what you are doing or is it because, by nature, you are reserved when you meet the press?

The president said: By nature I do not like to talk much. I do not like to make statements very often. There is time to talk and time to remain silent. Experience has taught me to be careful when I say anything and to be accurate in my words before they are disseminated by the radio, the television, or the press. On many occasions many people misunderstood what I said and thought I meant the opposite of what I really wanted them to understand. This error in conveying my words harms the public interest. This often led to my correcting the mistakes of others and rereading my statements over and over.

This does not mean I refuse to meet journalists. It means I talk to them when I discover that public interest, which I place before any other consideration, requires that I make statements on my official views on current events of interest to the public. I do not think the Egyptian citizen wants me to talk to him daily on radio and television and in the papers. He will not like it and I will not like it. It is interesting that sometimes I read statements attributed to me that I never made. I wonder where you get these statements?

I asked President Mubarak: On your first visit to the Austrian capital after assuming the presidency, a foreign correspondent asked you if you were an 'Abd al-Nasir or an Al-Sadat. You replied with your famous expression that your name is Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Who is Muhammad Husni Mubarak as you like him to be known to the Egyptian citizen?

The president replied: Capabilities and characteristics differ from one person to another. There are not two persons who agree on everything. Moreover, the circumstances that faced the late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and the issues he confronted were different from those faced by President Anwar al-Sadat, and the circumstances and issues that were faced by both of these presidents were different from what I am facing now. 'Abd al-Nasir led the 23 July revolution. He assumed its responsibility and faced its challenges. He had to expel British imperialism from our country, encourage the Third World countries to liberate their territories, unify the Arab nation around its national objectives, and so forth. The same thing can be said about the late President Anwar al-Sadat. The first issue which President al-Sadat faced was Egypt's liberation from Israeli occupation. It would not have been possible to achieve this objective without a military battle that ended in victory. That battle required many years of preparation and hard work — armament, training and so forth. Then the battle took place and we achieved great victory in the immortal October battle. After that, Al-Sadat waged the battle for peace in order to complete the liberation of Egyptian territory from the Israeli occupation.

It is definite that what the two presidents had achieved is considered by any standard a vast achievement that called for great effort, and for whose sake they assumed the responsibility of issues that required many serious and fateful decisions.

When I assumed responsibility, I found that my most important and serious challenge is to wage the battle for reconstruction. In my opinion, reconstructing a country is the most difficult responsibility that can be assumed by any ruler. By reconstruction, I mean facing the citizens' problems and finding solutions to them. It is the right of the citizen to demand his most fundamental

rights, such as goodhousing, education, a job, communications, transportation, insurance, health care, security, safety, and a democratic life that is not hampered by a ruler or government. The achievement of what I have listed to you here in a few words calls for facing unimaginable challenges, hardships, crises, and ceaseless work day and night. This is the responsibility I am assuming and in which I am determined to succeed, just as I have succeeded in all the tasks and responsibilities I have assumed in all the leadership posts I occupied.

Let us now go back to your question. Every head of state has his own circumstances, issues, and problems and every responsible person has his own method of facing these issues, problems, and challenges. Therefore, my method differs from that of Al-Sadat and 'Abd al-Nasir. I assume that whoever succeeds me will also pursue a different method of government.

Muhammad Husni Mubarak as I want to present him to the Egyptian citizen is a head of state who believes in democracy and assumes responsibility for what we call its excesses. Muhammad Husni Mubarak's main concern is how to raise the living standard of the toiling citizen, who has been deprived of his most fundamental rights for a long time. Muhammad Husni Mubarak understands the problems of the ordinary Egyptian people. His sole concern is to continue to seek the cooperation of those who share the responsibility with him in achieving a dignified life for the citizen in Egypt. Muhammad Husni Mubarak is also a man who has not and will not disavow the democratic gains now enjoyed by the Egyptian citizen and for which they are envied by most world countries around us. I am neither disturbed by nor afraid of the activities of certain people. This is the tax for democracy. In the final analysis, only what is correct will prevail.

I asked President Husni Mubarak: On the occasion of the anniversary of our October 1973 victories, I am interested to know your feelings during the parade incident in which many people, headed by President al-Sadat, fell victim. How did you face that situation, how did you tackle it, and how did you behave afterward?

The president replied: You ask about my feelings at the moment of the incident, well my first feeling was one of disbelief at what had happened. I did not expect it at all. I was not afraid to face death. That was not the first time I had faced the danger of death. On the contrary, I can tell you that this cofrontation with the danger of death had less effect on me than the scores of occasions on which I faced the danger of real death during my service in the armed forces. All that I experienced during the parade incident was a feeling of confusion, amazement, shock, and astonishment at what had happened. Some people may not believe me, but I would like to assure you that this was my true feeling at that moment.

After the shock I went to Al-Ma'adi Hospital to inquire about the late President Anwar al-Sadat. All those around me were apprehensive and frightened for Egypt. I quickly understood the reason for their fear. I understood it better when I attended the cabinet meeting and we knew of President al-Sadat's death. We issued a statement on the president's death. The NDP Political Bureau met.

I want to say here that I was hesitant to accept what the Political Bureau had agreed upon, namely to unanimously nominate me for the presidency. I wanted to apoiogize and decline accepting the responsibility. I announced my intention to the cabinet which insisted on nominating me and pointed out the dangers which our country could face if I insisted on my view. I then assessed the situation and concluded that there is no escape from accepting the responsibility that was placed upon me.

My primary concern was to safeguard my country's security. There was a consensus to choose me to shoulder such a responsibility. As an Egyptian who is anxious to safeguard his country's security, safety, and responsibility, I accepted the nomination. I agreed to shoulder the responsibility at a most critical stage facing our country. Had it not been for those circumstances and that ordeal I would not have accepted the Political Bureau's nomination. I do not like power or ostentation. All those who had worked with me know that if I am given a task I am anxious to carry it out in the best possible way. They also know that if I take on the responsibility of a position assigned to me, I shoulder such a responsibility and do my best to succeed. I accepted the nomination and the people were consulted about this matter. My nomination was supported by segments of the population. This show of confidence delighted me. I was also worried about the duties, the challenges, and the innumerable and accumulative problems. The people did not express their absolute confidence solely for my benefit. They were also dictating their expectations of me.

Development and reconstruction were among my priorities. The economy was my top priority. Therefore, I called for the convocation of the economic conference, which resulted in the economic plan. We are committed to this plan. We make efforts to implement it with all the effort, reasoning, work, and capabilities at our disposal.

I asked President Mubarak: Mr President, what do you think are the duties of the head of state, and what plan did you set for running the institution of the presidency?

The president answered: I do not understand what you mean by the institution of the presidency. If you mean running the work in the presidency offices, I reviewed the work that went on in these offices. They were crammed with employees. I abolished many of those positions. There were more workers than necessary in these offices. I transferred many employees to other places, where they would be more useful. There were many expenditure provisions. I found it necessary to greatly reduce the many expenditure provisions.Due to expenditure limitations and national conditions, I lowered them to a reasonable level. The presidency budget is known and announced publicly. I do not believe in concealing anything from the people.

I asked President Mubarak: How do you view, Mr President, the relationship between the president and the government?

The president replied: The constitution states that the president shall appoint the prime minister and ministers. The president, as well, supervises all the activities of the government. He is the chiefexecutive. I would like to reassure every citizen that the president and the government have nothing to worry about

other than reconstruction in accordance with the interests of the citizens. My first duty is to serve those who elected me. We do our best to achieve what the people expect of us. If conditions impede our progress, I will not hesitate to address the people directly and discuss before them all the obstacles in a frank and clear way. If we fail to fulfill a certain duty, or are forced to add a certain burden on the citizens, then I feel it is necessary to justify our failure to the people, and to adopt certain resolutions. If you go back to all my public speeches since assuming power, you will find that I am extremely eager to reveal all facts to the people. I absolutely refuse to hide a fact or belittle the gravity of a problem we want to solve. Moreover, I am not afraid to correct my incorrect statements immediately. For instance, the papers published today, Wednesday, carried excerpts of a statement I had made to an Arab magazine. According to this statement, I said that I will not nominate a vice president and that I will leave this responsibility for the constitutional institutions. Actually, this is not what I meant. The constitution states that the president shall have the right to choose his deputy and to relieve him of his post. The constitution mandates that the people's assembly shall choose one of the candidates for the presidency. The people will then decide this by a referendum. The constitutional institutions have nothing to do with appointing a vice president. I want to explain this. I also want to correct what I was quoted as saying in this published interview.

I asked President Mubarak: Your excellency, have you definitively given up the idea of appointing a vice president?

President Mubarak replied: I am not thinking about this matter now. If I ever choose someone for this post, he must be highly qualified. I must have full confidence in this person. I also must be certain that the people will have confidence in him and will accept him. This is a grave responsibility. Oone must not act hastily. I will continue to look for the person who will ease myconscience completely.

The constitution does not order me to appoint a vice president. I also cannot imagine appointing a person to this post and later discovering that he is not as efficient as I had expected him to be, and thus be forced to replace him. I am completely opposed to this. One must not hurry in choosing someone for this important post. The people must also accept this person. I do not want to give the impression that I am imposing my successor on the people.

I asked the president: What is the dividing line in the relationship between the president of the republic and the executive branch?

The president replied: The NDP enjoys a majority in the People's Assembly and the deputies of the majority organize their affairs through the NDP parliamentary commission meetings. I attend most of these meetings during which we listen to different viewpoints and finally agree on one opinion. I never pressured anyone. All that I do is explain my viewpoint on the subject in question and the legislative branch makes the final decision.

I asked President Husni Mubarak: What about the dividing line in the relationship between the president of the republic and the judicial branch?

The president replied: I do not permit myself to interfere in judicial affairs. We have opted for the supremacy of the law as an irrevocable way of life. I cannot imagine that some may ask the president to interfere in a case or in favor of an accused person who is innocent, even if the president has evidence proving his innocence. The judiciary is hallowed and the law is supreme. The president's interference in the administering of justice may be well intentioned. However, this is a grave danger. It undermines the supremacy of the law, and harms the independence of the judical branch.

On more than one occasion, I possess information and evidence on certain deviations in this or that post. The information and evidence that are usually submitted to the president supposedly are accurate and serious. However, and in spite of all this, I do not appoint myself as an investigator or judge to pass sentence on those accused of wrongdoing. Had I done so, what guarantees would I have that I have not wronged an innocent person or pardoned an offender? You can imagine the state we will be in if I pass judgment on all those who are convincted by the evidence on them which is submitted to me.

I do not interfere in the administration of justice. The judiciary is the only source of justice. When information and evidence are submitted to me, I ask that they be referred to the public prosecution to investigate and act in accordance with the law.

I asked the president: Your excellency, what is your daily program?

The president answered: My daily program begins at 0530 in the morning. After drinking tea, I begin reading the papers and the unfinished paperwork. This keeps me busy until 0730. After this, I have breakfast with my children. Usually, I begin work at 0830 in the morning by examining the new paperwork which needs action or decisions. I begin receiving people after this. Most times these meetings with people are not announced. For example, I receive a foreign guest who brings me a message from the head of state of his country, or with those I have asked to meet to listen to their viewpoints on a specific matter.

After this, I leave for my office and there I begin my scheduled meetings which usually last until 1330. Most of the time they extend to 1500. After this I leave my office to do exercises, something I have been doing for years. I then return home and begin my telephone contacts with the ministers and ranking officials in the various governorates to find out what activities, projects, and solutions have been undertaken to settle citizen's problems. Often my attention is drawn by an issue, an opinion, or a suggestion in the nespapers. I then contact the responsible official and inquire about the veracity of these reports. I also ask him what he intends to do. My telephone conversations usually last until 2200, when I go to bed.

This is my usual daily program. Continuous work which starts before 0600 and lasts until 2200. My breakfast consists of a small piece of local bread, and I usually have lunch at 1730. Meetings and conversations continue throughout the day. The paperwork submitted to me requiring action or a decision never ends.

Even on Friday, the weekly holiday, I receive telephone calls even early in the morning.

This is the daily life of the president of the republic, constant arduous work. I would not be exaggerating if I say that the president of the republic is the only Egyptian citizen on whom the emergency laws are applied. He lives in a state of semi-incarceration and cannot go outside his place of confinement. Even when he leaves this place of confinement, he will be going to another.

I asked the president: How was your life before you took over as president?

The president replied: Life was treating me better when I was vice president.

I asked: And before the vice presidency?

He replied: I never rested during my service in the army. Throughout this service, from the time I joined the military college and until the last day of service in the Air Force, I did not take more than 3 months of leave. No one can imagine the amount of hard work we did in the army. It was continuous work — emergency situations, wars, training, and so forth.

Work on the air bases required permanent residence there, during emergency situations or at any other time. I went home once every 15 days.

True I now reside in my home, but some people may not believe when I say that I see my children only for about half an hour in the morning or evening depending on circumstances. And sometimes I do not see them for the whole day.

I would like to affirm that the job of the president is very difficult, and not ceremonious as some people think.

I asked the president: Do you still see your old friends these days?

He replied: I still see them. The new thing here is that I have become very reserved during these meetings. So if I hear that any of my friends has been involved in anything, I immediately avoid him. This really annoys me. I am occupying a very sensitive post. So whoever contacts me must understand my sensitive position so I will not have to avoid him.

I asked President Mubarak: Do you accept an invitation from an old friend to attend a family function like you used to do before you became president?

The president replied: Sometimes, and on a very limited basis because, of course, if I accepted all invitations, I would not be able to honor them.

I asked the president: What was the most serious crisis you faced during the past 5 years?

The president replied: I can say that last year was the year of real crises. There were many crises, not just one. There was for instance the *Achille Lauro* crisis and its repercussions and there was also the crisis of the hijacked Egyptian airliner and others.

I asked the president: And what about the crisis of central security?

The president replied: Some people may not believe me when I say that the central security crisis was the easiest. We solved it by issuing a single decision. The central security crisis did not disturb me more than the other crises. The important thing about the central security crisis is that we knew its causes and we are working hard to avoid its recurrence.

I asked President Mubarak: Have you faced a crisis that you could not solve?

He replied: The economic crisis is the most difficult. However, we are doing our best to confront and solve it. It is difficult because it requires a long-term solution. The whole world is facing this problem nowadays. There is an economic crisis in the United States, which is the richest nation in the world. Several major world banks have decalred their bankruptcy. In fact, several states have become bankrupt. We, God be praised, have not reached that level. True, we are facing many difficulties, but we are not paralyzed before them. We are trying hard to tackle them quickly to avoid any further aggravation. We are truly working hard, not just talking about these problems or simply pointing them out to the public.

Let me give you an example. I spent the whole of last summer — that is the leave period — in Cairo. There were endless problems and ceaseless work. I had to visit four states in a short period of time and immediately return to Cairo to tackle economic decisions. I also had to follow up the Tabah talks and the problems and crises that threatened to abort those talks and postpone them indefinitely. Even when I went to Alexandria, it was not to take a summer holiday as ordinary citizens do. I went to work. I held very difficult talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres which ended with the Israeli Government's approval of the international conference. As soon as these talks were over, I did not give myself leave in Alexandria, but left for Cairo.

I asked the president: Mr President, looking back over the last 5 years, do you recall an objective which you wanted to achieve but could not?

The president responded: God be praised, I can say that I have succeeded in achieving the objectives that did not require long-term solutions. Even in the case of those long-term objectives, we cannot say that we have failed. The important thing is that we are not ignoring them. We are trying hard to achieve them year after year. Take for instance the question of raising the citizen's living standard and providing him with all services. This cannot be achieved in 1 week, 1 month, or 1 year. The important thing, as I said, is to continue the work and produce so the citizens will feel that today is better than yesterday and that tomorrow will be better than today. We have a short-term as well as a long-term plan. The former serves the latter is an indivisible part of it.

I asked the president: How do you choose the inner circle of your aides?

The president replied: Let it be clear. I have no inner circle of aides. I deal with everyone who holds an official post in an official manner. Everyone who deals with me knows full well why I chose him and what I expect from him. He knows that I have chosen him because I am confident that he wants to serve and promote his country, and seeks the comfort of every citizen. The main objective of every official, beginning with me personally, is to alleviate the suffering of the citizen by all means and as much as we can.

In my continuous instructions to all those who work with me,I stress the need to disregard routine and bureaucracy in order to serve citizens' interests. In fact, we have made considerable strides in this regard. However, I am still waiting for further progress, because first and foremost we are human beings. I mean that a minister approves a certain issue, then the approval goes to the ministry under secretary, then to the lower position, and so forth. During all these stages, supposing a mistake is committed by one of them, and consequently a futile complication takes place. The only result would be the slowing down of implementation and the waste of time. Every official must put himself in the place of the citizen who seeks his right of interests, then in this case he will not be an obstacle to this right, and he will not create unnecessary justifications or procrastination.

Then I asked the president: What you do not like from those who are in contact with you, Mr President?

The president said: I do not like hypocrisy and lies, and I do not like anyone who attempts to convince me that I am the genuis of the age and that there will never be another one like me. I know myself and my limitations. Therefore, I reject any person who seeks to be close to me through hypocrisy. All those who cooperate with me must be honest, and anyone who lacks honesty has no place with me or with others.

I asked the president: Who are the most prominent advisers around you?

The president answered: I have no advisers who are assigned to such a post. However, I consult with experts in all fields. For example, if we come across an economic problem, then I look for experts in this field, explain the problem to them, listen to their ideas, then I convey these ideas to the specialized minister to study them, to express his opinion or make a decision in this regard. Naturally, I do not like to listen to one opinion. I must listen to all opinions and ideas so as to facilitate making a sound and carefully-studied decision which achieves what we are looking for.

I asked the president: How do you choose persons for higher posts in the state?

The president replied: I like to choose them by myself. Sometimes a name is mentioned before me and his experience and honesty are also praised. In this case, I ask for information about this man. Sometimes I meet with and listen to this man. However, I may not appoint him straight away, but I keep him in mind and appoint him at a later time. When I show interest in someone and start asking about him, I do not indicate my desire to appoint him until I have listened to all opinions about him. Frequently, I ask some people about a certain man and they praise him. However, when I tell them that I intend to appoint him, they surprise me by forgetting all they have said about him and they say that he is no good for this post.

I asked the president: Mr President, you were the Air Force commander, and later you became Egypt's leader. Have your methods changed regarding decisionmaking?

The president replied: When I was an air force commander, I used to inspect air bases everywhere without guards or arrangements, and I used to have specified authorities within the limitations of my field of speciality, and I could issue an order in a second. But after I became president of the republic my daily movement decreased and my responsibilities increased. I have become, as I said before, a prisoner in the Bastille.

I again sought clarifications from the president: I mean is your method different now from the one you used to adopt when you were commander of the Air Force?

President Mubarak answered: The responsibility is different but the method is the same. I have become accustomed to listen to all viewpoints before making a decision on a sensitive issue. In the army, this is called an assessment of a stand. For example, if I decide to use the Air Force, I must listen to the viewpoints of all the commands, each within its field of competence, to secure the success of the operation. I am not an engineer who evaluates the safety of the planes. I am not the person in charge of logistics and supplies who judges the capabilities of these two departments. In my current work, I follow the same method, but, of course, the nature of the decisions has changed. One must listen to the opinion of the experts before making decisions.

I asked the president: How did your long experience in the Air Force benefit you and how does it influence your present work?

The president replied: Work in the Air Force requires quick action. It requires quick, well studied decisions to be made. My service in the Army and the Air Force has taught me the method which I adopt now when making decisions. This method consists of making decisions only after obtaining all the information needed for making the decision. One must also evaluate the results that are expected to be attained from this decision. When you have all the facts before you, the decision you make usually is studied and successful.

I asked the president: We notice that you are always inclined not to hurry in making decisions. Does this not conflict with the quick decisionmaking you were used to during your service in the Air Force?

The president replied: Of course, the pilot in the air cannot afford the luxury of taking more than a second to make a decision. Otherwise, his plane will be shot down and he will lose his life. This is a matter of life and death. However, when you are on the ground, there is no need to make such quick decisions. The question is different with respect to the president of the

republic. He must not make decisions hastily. The president must pause before making any decision. The decision he makes does not affect him alone but affects an entire state. He must pause and make decisions carefully so that these decisions may be successful decisions. I prefer not to make any decision than tomake scores of decisions which are not thought through and be forced to retract them later when they fail. The citizen is not a guinea pig on whom we carry out the experiments that come to our mind through decisions we make today and which we cancel tomorrow. I still believe that the appropriate decision is made at the appropriate time. I will never abandon this belief. I asked the president: Many voices, on more than one occasion, have been raised asking you for quick changes and quick decisions. What do you have to say to this?

The president replied: Those who call for quick decisions, which will be made without close scrutiny, will be the first to criticize these decisions and call for their cancellation. In addition, they will accuse us of making decisions hastily. Personally, I hope that I can issue decisions every day on condition that they are well-studied, successful, and serve the citizens.

I asked the president: Will you help a friend or a relative who has a problem with the government?

The president quickly replied: Listen, when I work I do not consider friend or relative. You are my friend, I welcome you, sit with you, and joke with you. Nothing more, nothing else. But if you even try to ask for my mediation here and there, be sure that you will gain nothing. You have a problem, follow the legal process for settling it, as any ordinary citizen. This is a principle I apply to all. All those who approach me know that there are no exceptions and that they cannot achieve any personal gain through me.

I asked him: How would you reply to a friend who asks you to extend his years in service after reaching the age of retirement?

President Mubarak responded: Anyone who wants to extend his years of service must first be fit for such an extension and must be indispensable in the post he assumes. I grant extensions only in these two cases and I do not differentiate between a friend or a stranger. I have many friends who have retired without my extending their years of service.

I asked the president: What restrictions are placed on the president?

He replied: Many. Some people think that his post is no more or less than comfort, pomp, and ceremony and no more and no less. You ask me about restrictions. The president cannot do what an ordinary citizen does. His freedom is completely restricted. I believe I have already explained that.

I inquired of the president: Do you read the citizens' letters?

The president replied: I read some of them. It is impossible for me to read all of them, otherwise I would be spending my entire day reading letters. However, the employees in my office read every letter and take action by referring these letters to the competent government officials so they can deal with the fair cases. There are other letters that deal with humanitarian cases and in which the writers request medical treatment or assistance. I usually read this type of letter and very often order that assistane be given immediately without complications or formalities. Sometimes, when I read a humanitarian case in the papers, I contact the competent minister and ask him to find an immediate solution to the case.

I asked the president: Who among the Arab leaders do you trust and who do you distrust?

The president replied: My relations are good with all the Arab rulers. There is also mutual trust between us. The only leader I distrust is the one sitting on our western border.

I asked the president: What do you read in the papers, Mr President?

The president replied: I read them all and I like good articles and studies.

I repeated the question: Who of the Egyptian writers do you read?

He replied: I read any good article irrespective of its writer. There are several writers who are known for ther rational writing, constructive criticism, and concern for public interest. I read the articles of such writers consistently.

I asked: What do you do when you read about a serious problem or an opinion that you dislike?

The president replied: Regarding the serious problem, I call the competent minister and ask him to immediately investigate the matter to learn the truth. If there is an opinion that I dislike and if I find that the writer does not comprehend the dimensions and facts of the issue he has written about, I call him and point out the facts that he has missed. If he is convinced, then well and good, and if he is not convinced, then that is his opinion. We respect the freedom of opinion.

I asked President Mubarak: Some people are angry with the Egyptian press and have called for government intervention to limit the freedom of the press. What is you opinion, Mr President?

The president replied: My opinion is that the Egyptian press should improve itself without anyone's intervention. Actually, I am sad when I read the kind of foul language that is sometimes used by the Egyptian press. I am even sadder when a foreign guest comes to me and expresses his disenchantment with this language.

What grieves me most is when some writers are quick in levelling serious accusations against a citizen without any evidence and before justice has been done. Such false accusations greatly affect the morale of the citizen and his family and relatives.

The Egyptian press must avoid such malpractices. The journalists should put an end to this degrading use of foul language and levelling accusations without evidence. We do not protect devi-

ation. We will not allow a deviate to remain in his position, no matter how important he is. We will also not allow innocent people to be defamed and discredited.

I asked the president: Would you forgive a person who erred?

The president replied: He who works is bound to err. However, there is a difference between a simple error that can be rectified and a serious error that cannot be forgiven.

I said to the president: Let us go back to the press once again. What is your opinion of the Arab press?

The president replied: I have the same criticism against the Arab press. They have made many irresponsible errors, such as incomplete information or baseless opinions.

I asked him: And what is your opinion of the party press?

The president replied: I read this press for a few months and became concerned about the issues they wrote on. However, I later discovered that the things they wrote about were incorrect and that their sole aim was instigation. This instigation then developed into slander and accusations against certain families. It then became clear to me that those papers do not convey the real pusle of the man in the street.

'Abd al-Majid Discusses Foreign Policy

NC221917 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has once again condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. He described the settlements as both unlawful and illegitimate and declared that they constitute an obstacle on the road to peace. In an address today during a ceremony to mark the 4th anniversary of the establishment of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce office in Cairo, Dr 'Abd al-Majid reiterated Egypt's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and for the PLO in its capacity as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He also affirmed Egypt's commitment to the peace process, adding that Egypt must play its role in the region so that peace, stability, and development may be achieved.

In his address, Dr 'Abd al-Majid described Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories as inhumane and against international law. He said that it is to be expected that there will be reaction to such practices.

He went on to say that Egypt reaffirms its condemnation of terrorism, pointing out that the causes of terrorism must be uprooted. He said: We must all work to find a solution to the problems that generate terrorism. In this connection, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister referred to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's stance on terrorism and the statement he made on this issue in Cairo on 7 November 1985.

In his speech, Dr 'Abd al-Majid discussed Egypt's foreign policy. He said that this is based on the pursuit of three objectives: peace, stability, and development. He noted that Egypt's course is the right one if these three objectives, which are interlinked, are to be achieved. Continuing, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is working to establish a just and comprehensive peace. He pointed out that peace is an integral part of stability, and that development is a vital matter for Egypt. He affirmed that the achievement of stability in Egypt will reflect on the rest of the region. He said Egypt aspires to contribute to the attainment of stability in the area as a whole. The foreign minister emphasized that Egypt will continue its efforts to give momentum to the peace march, despite the difficulties facing it.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that certain positive events have occurred in the Middle East recently, giving rise to hopes concerning the peace moves. These include the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, the Ifrane meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Peres, the agreement over the arbitral compromis on Tabah, and the Alexandria meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Peres. On the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt backs this agreement and considers it as a step in the right direction. He noted that it provides a basis for a formula to be worked out that would guarantee the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He stated that the Jordanians and Palestinians have not revoked this agreement, and stressed that Egypt is making efforts to resolve any problems between the two sides in this regard.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid went on to say that the meeting between President Mubarak and Peres in Alexandria and the latter's approval of the international conference are also positive factors emerging recently. He said: We expect the new Israeli Government will continue the peace policy declared in Alexandria. This is what I told Yitzhaq Shamir during our meeting in New York. He told me that his government's policy will not change. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: I also discussed the settlements with Shamir as being something illegal and illegitimate that constitutes an obstacle on the road to peace. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that in his meetings with the foreign ministers of the two superpowers and 35 other countries, he sensed international understanding for the peace conference. He explained that the conference does not mean no negotiations; the conference must come first because it represents an umbrella for negotiations.

After he ended his address, Dr 'Abd al-Majid answered questions put forth by American businessmen attending the ceremony. On relations between Egypt and the United States, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that they were extremely good. He remarked: We have cooperation and our relations are based on friendship, mutual understanding, and respect. He said that Egypt wants the United States to play a more effective and positive role and to give impetus to the peace process in the Middle East. He added: We also want more economic cooperation and more effective participation by American investors in Egypt. Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that Egypt is going ahead with its economic reform plan and with its negotiations with the IMF, adding that Egypt accepts no conditions. He said Egypt makes decisions based on its interest only.

Asked about the PLO's stand on UN Security Council Resolution 242, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We are not forcing the PLO to recognize anything. We respect its opinion and understand its viewpoint. But this recognition must be linked to the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, support for their cause, and acknowledgement of their right as a people and of their cause as one of a people and not one of refugees or one involving a humanitarian issue.

Reacting to another question about relations between Egypt and the PLO, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt considers the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, stating: The PLO members are our brothers, and Egypt shoulders its responsibility toward them. He reiterated that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and noted that it is a member of the Arab League, enjoys observer status at the United Nations, and has offices in most countries of the world. We are trying to help them to realize their right to self-determination.

To a question about the Iraq-Iran war and Egypt's position, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: This war is a tragedy that affects everyone. We hope that this war will soon end. We support and back Iraq because it has accepted all initiatives thus far made. He asserted that Egypt's concern is to establish security and stability in the Gulf. This has been reiterated by President Husni Mubarak. Dr 'Abd al-Majid denied that Egyptians are fighting in this war, saying that Egypt is working hard to put an end to the war, not to escalate it.

As for Egyptian-Sudanese relations, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said in reply to questions: We respect Sudan's independence and sovereignty, as well as the wishes of its people. We always cooperate with any Sudanese Government and honor the wishes of the Sudanese people. He cited the historical relations that bind Egypt and Sudan. Asked about former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt has a tradition of receiving political refugees and has never handed over any of them.

Responding to one last question about the recent summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev, Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed the importance of the meeting, describing it as useful and a good step for the future. He expressed the hope that further talks will produce results favorable to all mankind.

The ceremony was attended by a number of Egyptian officials, including Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade. It was also attended by a large number of American businessmen.

Paper Interviews Egypt's 'Abd al-Majid

JN222136 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 21 Oct 86 p 11

[Interview with 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, by Ahmad al-Hana'i in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Ahmad al-Hana'i] How would you assess the special brotherly relations between the Sultanate and Egypt?

['Abd al-Majid] Egyptian-Omani relations are brotherly and close and are a model for other Arab countries to emulate. Cooperation between Egypt and Oman is excellent and is growing in all fields. This has been helped by the existence of the political will on the part of the leaders of both countries to work on developing relations in the interests of the people and the Arab nation at large. Furthermore, both countries hold identical views on Arab issues and coordinate and consult with each other all the time.

President Husni Mubarak and his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus are in constant touch with each other, exchanging visits continually. This is something to be expected, given the close relationship between the two leaders based on friednship and mutual repsect. President Mubarak is willing to meet with the sultan whenever the opportunity arises. His majesty the sultan is welcome to come to Egypt, his second home country, any time he likes.

[Al-Hana'i] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, the Tabah issue is very much on the minds of Egyptians. What do you predict the outcome of the arbitral compromise will be?

['Abd al-Majid] God willing, the arbitration will be in Egypt's favor, returning this precious area to the homeland. We have all along insisted there should be no infringement of Egypt's international borders.

[Al-Hana'i] But if Israel were to reject the arbitration, how would Egypt react? What are Egypt's guarantees arbitration will be in its favor?

['Abd al-Majid] Israel has agreed to arbitration. Its outcome will be binding on the two parties. Neither can evade the arbitration decision as there are conventional international rules in this regard. That is the difference between arbitration, on which we insisted, and compromise which is not binding. I think it unlikely Israel would resort to evasion, as it knows the pitfalls and dangers inherent in such an action. As for guarantees the arbitration decision will favor Egypt, we have solicited the expertise of first-rate specialists in law, geography and history, using maps and old and new documents — some of them Israeli — supporting Egypt's case that Tabah is Egyptian territory.

Israel admitted as much when it pulled out of Tabah in 1975. Besides, throughout the negotiations we went out of our way to make the arbitration document clear and definite, leaving no room for ambiguity or equivocation.

[Al-Hana'i] President Mubarak has stressed that to activate moves toward a solution to the Palestinian problem, King Husyan's involvement is essential, in cooperation with the Palestinians. How can this happen, given the Amman agreement is now frozen?

['Abd al-Majid] Egypt has constantly urged resumption of dialogue and coordination between the PLO and Jordan and that they should not waste their time on differences which can be reconciled through dialogue. Egypt, in the meantime, continues to do its utmost, intensifying contacts with Jordanians and Palestinians toward that end. We view the 11 February 1985

accord between Jordan and the PLO as an important accomplishment and key element which may push the peace process toward a solution of the Palestine cause, insuring self- determination for the Palestinians. The accord represents a sure guarnatee for a strong Arab position in peace negotiations.

Despite the reported suspension of the agreement, it is heartening that the Jordanians and Palestinians have said they stand by it. Another encouraging sign is the fact they have not burned their bridges, holding out the hope the agreement may still be resurrected in their mutual interests. [Passage omitted]

Djibouti Foreign Minister Begins Visit

NC221110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1022 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in Cairo today on a 2-day visit to Egypt at the invitaiton of Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. This is the first such visit since diplomatic relations between Egypt and Djibouti were restored in September.

In an arrival statement, the Djibouti minister said that he is carrying a message from President Hassan Gouled Apidon to President Husni Mubarak. He added that this visit will enable Djibouti to build the technical foundations for its cooperation with Egypt in the wake of the restoration of relations between the two countries. He noted that all Arab and African issues of mutual interest will be reviewed during the visit. Official talks between Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Moumin Bahdon Farah will begin later today.

Mubarak Receives Visiting Minister

NC221118 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his accompanying delegation at noon today. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Djibouti Minister on Talks

NC221333 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1208 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a message from Hassan Gouled Apidon, the president of Djibouti. Moumin Bahdon Farah, the Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who arrived in Cairo earlier today, presented the message during his meeting with President Mubarak. After the 1-hour meeting, Bahdon Farah affirmed that relations between the two countries had never been broken and that the Egyptian and Djibouti peoples are one.

He said: Unofficial bilateral relations have continued. We have now officially demonstrated their presence. The Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation appealed to other Arab countries to follow Djibouti's example and take the same step. He added that his discussions with President Mubarak had dealt with bilateral relations and the situation in Africa, Particularly the Horn of Africa.

Responding to a question on President Mubarak's expected visit to Djibouti, the Djibouti foreign minister said that President Gouled Apidon has extended an invitation to President Mubarak to visit and he has accepted it. The date of this visit will be fixed for any time his excellency deems appropriate, he added. Moumin Bahdon Farah noted that all issues pertaining to bilateral cooperation and trade exchange will be discussed during a meeting between the Egyptian and Djibouti delegations this afternoon. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has expressed satisfaction at the opportunity to meet with the Djibouti foreign minister. His visit is a favorable beginning to relations between the two countries, he added. These relations will become closer and stronger. They are a reflection of Egypt's pioneer role and its importance in the region. During the discussions which will be held between the two delegations at the Foreign Ministry today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the issues under consideration will be transformed into practical fact in all political, economic, and cultural spheres.

Agreements Signed

NC222152 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a round of talks with Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah tonight. They reviewed international, Arab, and African issues of common concern, with particular emphasis on the Palestinian issue, Middle East developments, the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in South Africa. The talks reflected the two countries' desire to cultivate a certain measure of consultation and coordination concerning these major issues. Bilateral relations were also examined during the talks. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid expressed Egypt's appreciation of Djibouti's resumption of diplomatic ties with Egypt. Both countries agreed that this step underscores their strong interest in promoting Arab solidarity.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid and Moumin Bahdon Farah signed three agreements. The first provides for the establishment of a joint ministerial committee which will be chaired by the foreign ministers of the two countries. This committee will meet on a regular basis and follow up on political coordination between Egypt and Djibouti. The second agreement is for cultural, artistic, and scietific cooperation. The third provides for cooperation in civil aviation. It seeks to improve air transportation between the two countries.

Mubarak, Others Meet Japanese Delegation

JN222129 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 21 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Safwat Abu Talib and Muhammad Isma'il dispatch]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has affirmed Egypt is eager to continue efforts to proceed with the peace march in the future,

despite the fact that regional reactions were not in harmony with the results of the Alexandria meeting with Shim'on Peres. During his meeting yesterday with members of a Japanese friendship delegation, the president reviewed developments in the Middle East, the Alexandria meeting with Peres, and Egypt's efforts to give momentum to peace efforts.

The Japanese delegation, led by (Shaishampa Miura), conveyed a message to President Mubarak from Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Poshiya Kato, Japan's ambassador in Cairo, stated that relations between the two countries are excellent and this is affirmed by the presence of the Japanese delegation attending friendship week in Cairo.

The members of the Japanese-Egyptian Friendship Society expressed appreciation for Egypt's policy under President Mubarak, praising bilateral relations and expressing their admiration for the great achievements they noticed during the visit. This came during Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's meeting with the Japanese friendship delegation, which comprises 30 Japanese businessmen. The Japanese ambassador in Cairo also attended the meeting.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid discussed the firm relations and cooperation between the two countries in all fields. He also explained Egypt's policy on achieving peace, stability, and development in economic and social fields. Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed Egypt's appreciation for the aid offered by Japan in all fields. He urged the Japanese businessmen to increase their investments in Egypt. The Japanese ambassador thanked Egypt for supporting Japan's membership in the Security Council.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali praised the excellent relations between Egypt and Japan — relations which have seen positive development in recent years as a result of the momentum produced by President Mubarak's visit to Japan in 1983. He said: We still see the results of the visit not only in the field of political relations, but also in all fields of technical, transportation, and technological cooperation. This came during Ghali's meeting with the delegation yesterday.

Dr Ghali explained to the Japanese delegation Egypt's efforts to establish a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. He also reviewed the features of the economic and social development plan in Egypt as well as Egypt's desire to strengthen multifaceted international cooperation.

The Japanese delegation affirmed the depth of friendship between the two peoples and states as well as the desire to reinforce Egyptian-Japanese cooperation in all areas. The Japanese ambassador in Cairo attended the meeting.

Foreign Ministry Official Meets PLO Official

NC221342 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — Taha al-Farnawani, head of the Palestinian Department at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, met with Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, the PLO representative in Cairo, today. Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim said that they had reviewed recent developments concerning the Palestinian issue, as well as conditions in the occupied territories. They also discussed the Palestinian efforts currently being made to hold a national dialogue between five Palestinian groups.

Air Force Attacks Iranian Troop Concentration

JN221718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1635 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,412 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to God, who supports believers and humiliates aggressors. O birds of prey, follow us to the front. Our brave Armed Forces will remain the impregnable fortress of the homeland. They will be great swords beheading the rapacious aggressors. Our powerful Air Force will remain the pride of Iraq and its hammer will be directed against the heads of the enemies at all times and everywhere.

At 1525 today, a massive enemy concentration was spotted. It was estimated that they were two divisions of the charlatan Khomeyni Guards, complete with command centers, military tents, and numerous barracks, in addition to a great quantity of war equipment, enemy vehicles, and ammunition dumps. Squadrons of our planes immediately began a series of devastating strikes against this concentration, using many planes in the process. God has wished that this enemy concentration be placed between the hammer and the anvil,to transform the enemy troops into rotting corpses.

Many explosions were seen and columns of smoke and flames rose over a large area, affirming the severe enemy losses in this surprise attack. The enemy suffered immense losses in troops, equipment, weaponry, and supplies, indicating that they received a violent, crippling blow today.

Having implemented this heroic operation with courage and accuracy, our pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, safe and triumphant, carrying the good news of victory to the great people and our outstanding leader, may God preserve him.

God bless our Air Force — command, pilots, officers, and men — for its great deeds and for dealing crippling blows to the enemy who insists on war. The Khomeyniite knaves will continue to lick their wounds, facing one setback after another. Final victory will be for immortal Iraq, which is full of strength and determination. The homeland will remain protected by its own sons under the banners of freedom, prosperity, dignity, and stability and under the leadership of our great leader who is supported by God, President Saddam Husayn. God is great. We praise him for his support.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 October 1986

Recent Operations Described

JN221738 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,413 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces have continued their heroic combat operations in all sectors of the front. Our operations for last night and today were as follows:

1. Our powerful Air Force pilots flew 41 combat missions against enemy formations along the front, inflicting new losses on the forces of the Khomeyniite knaves in men and equipment. Our pilots returned to base, safe and triumphant, God be praised.

2. An enemy group of 30 soldiers tried to advance on our forward positions in the northern sector of the front. The soldiers of the I Army Corps confronted them with their weapons, supported by our artillery. The enemy attempt was defeated and most of the Khomeyniite rascals were killed. Our forces also captured a number of their weapons. The few who remained alive fled, pursued by our artillery fire.

3. Our soldiers in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah killed three enemy soldiers, damaged one vehicle, and destroyed two observation posts, killing a number of their occupants.

4. Two enemy soldiers were killed and four infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants killed in the V Army Corps norther sector. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties.

5. One vehicle was burned and one infantry position was destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

6. The criminal enemy shelled residential areas in the brave city of Basra with long-range artillery. The shelling caused damage to civilian property and establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 October 1986

Saddam Husayn Receives YAR Minister, Message

JN221411 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received YAR Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat. The minister conveyed to the president a verbal message from his brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih concerning fraternal ties between the two countries and reiterating the support of the Yemeni people and government for Iraq in its defensive battle against the barbaric Iranian aggression. The meeting was attended by Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and minister of the interior; the president's secretary; and the YAR ambassador in Baghdad.

'Arafat Ends Sudan Visit, Arrives in Iraq

JN221750 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Baghdad from Khartoum yesterday after a 3-day visit to Sudan, during which he held talks with senior Sudanese officials. Before leaving Khartoum Airport, brother Abu 'Ammar met with the president of the Republic, State Council members Idris al-Banna and Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, and Health Minister Dr Husayn Abu Salih. The meeting

was attended by Brother Abu Raja'i, PLO representative in Sudan.

After the meeting, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said: We were pleased with these important and deep talks which dealt with all bilateral, Arab, and international issues. He added: On this occasion, I thank my brothers in the Sudanese leadership for their strong and genuine support for the Palestinian issue. He said: During the several rounds of talks, we discussed many issues, including Palestinian national unity and the efforts being exerted by my brothers in Sudan to this effect, particularly their recent hosting of the Palestinian engineers fourth conference, which included six Palestinian factions, as well as the efforts being exerted by Sudan, the capital of the three noes, to achieve Arab unity and solidarity. We also discussed efforts exerted by all of us to find a way to end this destructive war, the Gulf war, so as to mobilize all capabilities to liberate Jerusalem.

Israeli Pilot Reportedly Held in 'Anjar

NC221303 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] In the midst of Israel's preoccupation with the fate of its prisoner pilot, Minister Nabih Birri's announcement that he is being held by the Amal Movement has raised several questions about the motives for this declaration. This is particularly true in light of information which indicates that the Israeli pilot is being detained in the 'Anjar region [of Al-Biqa'] where he is facing exhaustive interrogation by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, in the presence of Syrian Air Force officers.

According to some reports, it is possible that the Israeli prisoner was transferred to Syria at 1100 today.

Ivory Coast Embassy Receives Threat

NC221818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] According to a diplomatic source, the Ivory Coast Embassy in West Beirut has received a threat from an unidentified person who said the embassy would be blown up.

It is worth noting that in its last session, the Arab League Council decided to sever diplomatic ties with the Ivory Coast after it resumed diplomatic relations with Israel.

A security source in turn said that Colonel Munir Ma'luli, officer in charge of embassy security, had received the news of the threat from a Foreign Ministry official. Ma'luli demanded protection for the building which is located in Saqiyat al-Janzir. He also ordered an officer to inspect the building to decide how many men are needed to protect it.

British Nationals Asked to Take Precautions or Leave

NC222119 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2045 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The British Embassy in Beirut has asked British nationals residing in Lebanon to take maximum precautionary measures or leave the country. It is feared that as a result of the current trial in London of Nizar al-Hindawi, accused of attempting to blow up an El Al plane at Heathrow Airport, British nationals in Lebanon might be the targets of terrorist attacks.

'Abdallah Brothers Blame Mossad for Explosions

NC221452 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1400 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] In a statement issued today, the 'Abdallah brothers asserted that they will take legal action against the French Government for accusing them of planting explosives in France. [passage omitted]

In their statement, they called on the French investigating magistrate to check the information received by the French police. They said that inquiries will prove that the agents of Israel's Mossad were responsible for the explosions.

The 'Abdallah brothers claimed that the pro-Mossad Phalangist forces had misled the French security organs by supplying them with false information on the Paris explosions.

The Al-Qubayyat Youth Union has also issued a statement, declaring that the Israeli Mossad and its partitionist and sectarian agents in the Phalangist forces are behind the accusations.

The union's statement called on the Maronites to be alert to the danger posed by the [Phalangist] forces' falsifications and to stand up to them. It went on to say that this policy is bound to backfire on the Maronites.

The statement appeals to Patriarch Sfayr to exert pressure on the forces' elements who claim to speak on behalf of the Christians.

Maronite Patriarch Calls for 'Merger' With Syria

NC221829 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1730 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] On the eve of his departure for Rome, Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr told newsmen that any solution based on the historical or numerical supremacy of one community will not endure but will only prolong the crisis. The patriarch added that he is ready to visit Syria and hold talks with President Hafiz al-Asad on the outstanding problems facing a settlement of the Lebanese crisis. The patriarch also called for a merger [wahdah indimajiyah] with Syria, particularly in the areas of economy and trade.

Christian Leaders Meet in Bkirki, Comment

NC222026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] An expanded Christian meeting chaired by His Beatitude Patriarch Nasrallah Sfayr was held at the patriarchate in Bkirki at 1745 today. The meeting was attended by former President Camille Sham'un; Minister Joseph al-Hashim; Deputy George Sa'adah, leader of the Phalangist Party; George 'Umayrah, deputy leader of the Phalangist Party; Deputies Auguste Bakhus and Jubran Tawq, representatives of the independent Maronite deputies group; Lebanese Forces leader Samir Ja'ja' and his deputy, Karim Paqraduni; National Liberal Party leader Engineer Dany Sham'un; and Jubran Tuwayni. The conferees reviewed all aspects of current developments.

George Sa'adah and his deputy, 'Umayrah, emerged from the patriarchate at 1900, with Sa'adah describing the atmosphere in Bkirki as always satisfactory.

After the meeting ended at 1915, former President Camille Sham'un stated: The session was extremely positive. Discussions dealt with all of Lebanon's problems.

For his part, Minister Al-Hashim said: Naturally, we had to consult His Beatitude on recent developments affecting the

solution to the Lebanese crisis. This has assumed such proportions that international intervention is required. The Vatican is at the forefront of these international circles concerned with Lebanese affairs.

Responding to a question, Minister al-Hashim said: The meeting was good and it achieved positive results. We emphasized the unity of the Christian position and ranks. The Minister replied to another question by asserting that Patriarch Sfayr is fully authorized to speak on behalf of all Christians.

Samir Ja'Ja' stated that as a result of the meeting, Patriarch Sfayr will take with him a Christian peace plan. The conferees wish him a successful and pleasant trip.

Replying to a question, Ja'Ja' said: It is natural for the Lebanese Forces to authorize Patriarch Sfayr to speak on their behalf in the Vatican and with French officials. To another question, Ja'ja' remarked: The meeting went fine.

Israeli Flights, Tank Movements Reported

NC222013 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] According to reports from Al-Nabatiyah, Israeli helicopters carried out repeated flights over Zibqin township and its environs this evening. Israeli tanks have also been reported asmoving toward this area. At the same time, clashes were taking place and the Al-Nabatiyah barracks were shelled.

Reports indicate that Israeli troops have foiled an attempt by gunmen to infiltrate into the security zone.

Israeli Landing Foiled

NC222024 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] In the South, Israeli occupation troops were forced to withdraw from the Zibqin area with the help of flares. This followed ferocious fighting that broke out between Israeli troops and national resistance men, after the latter thwarted an Israeli attempt to mount a landing operation. Meanwhile, a concentration of Israeli vehicles has been observed advancing from Al-Naqurah toward Jisr al-Hamra'.

9 Casualties in Palestinian Attack on Amal

NC230847 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, a group of Palestinian gunmen used inflatable dinghies to land in Al-Shawakir, near Tyre, this morning. The group surrounded an Amal position and fighting erupted, leaving five people dead and four wounded among Amal's ranks, while three Amal members managed to escape. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Israeli warplanes flew over Sidon and the Palestinian camps in the south at 0300 today. The overnight clashes in the Al-Rashidiyah camp left a number of people dead or wounded.

Lahd Denies Birri Controls Faction Holding Pilot

TA221530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] General Antoine Lahd, commander of the South Lebanese Army [SLA], believes Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri has no control over the Amal faction that is holding the Israeli Air Force navigator. Gen Lahd told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the Al-Khiyam prison, whose inmates were mentioned as candidates for a prisoner exchange, is a regular prison in which 250 people are being held after being convicted of acting against the security and inhabitants of the security strip. The inmates are not tried in the normal sense of the word; their fate is decided by military committees headed by himself which rule according to the law of the Lebanese Army. The final decision over the fate of a prisoner is in his, Lahd's, hands. Lahd also said that due to the recent attacks on the SLA posts, his soldiers are improving the posts to better withstand more attacks. Gen Lahd believes that if in future the Shi'ite organization Hizballah becomes stronger, it is possible that the SLA will require more help from the IDF.

More on Lahd's Remarks

TA221911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The commander of the South Lebanese Army, Antoine Lahd, says he does not believe the Amal militia leader Nabih Birri has any control over the fate of the Israeli airman whose plane went down near Sidon last week. Birri announced this week that he was in Amal hands. General Lahd was speaking today through an interpreter to reporters, among them our correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami, who asked him what his response was to Birri's call for the release of all Lebanese prisoners in the Al-Khiyam detention center and elsewhere in exchange for the pilot.

[Begin interpreter recording] The general's personal opinion is that Nabih Birri does not control, in fact, this faction of Amal who seems to have the Israeli pilot in its hands. Proof of it is that he is not making any concrete or precise offer or request. When Nabih Birri will request officially something of that sort this will be studied and discussed, and it will be seen whether there could be a response to it or not.

All what is being said about the prison in Al-Khiyam is part of a propaganda campaign which is orchestrated throughout the world for political reasons. The present (?tender) of prisoners in Al-Khiyam is between 200 and 250. The people who get in Al-Khiyam get there after the investigation has proved that they are guilty of taking part in some terrorist action which has resulted in damage for the area, for the people, for their goods. And there are no children in Al-Khiyam. There are sometimes women. There is a special pavilion for women, like you may find in any other regular prison, because it has been the case often that women came with explosives to the area, and some of them even intended to blow up themselves in suicide operations.

As for the ill treatment which are supposed to be something normal and daily practice in Al-Khiyam: the prisoners in Al-Khiyam are visited regularly by doctors. Whenever their health requests it, they are transferred to the hospital in Marj 'Uyun for treatment. More than that, people are freed from the Al-Khiyam prison every month, and it suffices, looking at them, to find out that they are in a good condition of health. [end recording]

Shamir Cables Hawke on Renouncing UN Resolution

TA230618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last night sent a cable to the Australian prime minister congratulating the Australians for being the first to renounce the UN resolution that equated Zionism with racism. In his message, Mr Shamir wrote that the Australian Parliament's motion is a noble moral move.

The Australian Parliament has unanimously condemned the UN resolution that equated Zionism with racism and has called upon that international body to revoke it. The resolution was passed in the United Nations approximately 11 years ago. The Israeli UN representative at the time was Hayim Herzog, the current president. Mr Herzog is scheduled to make an official visit to Australia soon.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who initiated the motion, delivered a speech highly enthusiastic about Zionism and noted its achievements in developing Israel.

Foreign Ministry Reacts to Ivory Coast Statement

TA221845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem says it is not taking seriously reports from Abidjan that the Ivory Coast will reconsider the location of its embassy in Jerusalem. Voice of Israel political affairs editor Gid'on Remez says the language of Abidjan's statement leaves some doubt as to the intentions of the Ivory Coast, which is facing intense Arab pressure:

[Begin Remez recording] Neither the Ivorian ambassador in Jerusalem nor Israelis in Abidjan were given any prior notice of a change in the embassy's location, and Foreign Minister Simeon Ake's statement today was rather ambiguous. On the one hand, he strongly deplored Sunday's Arab League resolution to break relations with any country setting up an embassy in Jerusalem. On the other hand, Ake said that the ruling body of his party would reconsider the issue, taking into account the 1980 Security Council call to pull representations out of Jerusalem. And, he also repeated what we heard from Ambassador Jean-Pierre Boni when he presented his accreditation to President Herzog: Reactivating the Jerusalem embassy was a pragmatic decision, with no implications as to Ivorian policy on the status of the city.

While Iran declared today it was breaking relations with the Ivory Coast, none of the five Arab League members represented there has done so yet. Algeria did recall her ambassador a few months in protest at Abidjan's closeness, not to Israel but to Morocco. The latter has been pressing Ivorian President

Houphouet-Boigny to remove his embassy out of Jerusalem, and it is hard to tell whether talk of reconsideration is a prelude or a substitute for such a step. But Israelis familiar with Houphouet-Boigny doubt that the president's fierce pride will allow him to back down from his decision, and the Foreign Ministry reaction, dismissing the possibility on those grounds, seems designed to remind him of that. [end recording]

No Change in Status Quo in Austria To Be Announced

TA230623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Yosi Beilin, the Foreign Ministry's political director general, will confer with the Austrian ambassador next week to discuss the question of Israel's diplomatic representation in Vienna. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami notes that in the wake of the Austrian foreign minister's remarks expressing dismay over Israel's lowering the level of its diplomatic representation in that country, the Austrian ambassador here requested a meeting with the Foreign Ministry, but it was decided to arrange a meeting with him and the political director general. Beilin will explain that right now Israel has no intention of changing the status quo.

Apartment Used by Dung Gate Terrorists Sealed Up

TA230713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Last night the security forces sealed up an apartment in the village of Al-'Azariyah near Jerusalem that had been used by the terrorist squad that perpetrated the Dung Gate attack. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the squad members had rented the apartment, which served them as a hiding place after the attack. Weapons were also found in the apartment.

'Terrorist Squad' Blamed for Bus Attack Detained

TA221712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Jerusalem police and the security branches have solved the attack that occurred in Jerusalem approximately 3 years ago on a No 18 bus and detained the terrorists who planted the bomb on the bus. Our police affairs correspondent Shlomo Raz has learned that the members of the squad are Fatah members from Bethelehem, Ramallah, and East Jerusalem. The police investigation into the affair is continuing.

Six people were killed in the attack on the No 18 bus and approximately 50 others were wounded. The police statement published this evening also said that information on this squad come out in the process of interrogating the members of the squad suspected of carrying out the Western Wall attack.

'Inbari Foresees Husayn-Shamir Alignment

TA220936 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Oct 86 p 10

[Commentary by Arab affairs specialist Pinhas 'Inbari: "Amman Was Waiting for Premier Shamir"]

[Text] The future of the territories and ways to solve the Palestinian problem continue to remain the core of dispute between the political thinking of the Likud and the Labour Party. Is Yitzhaq Shamir's leadership as head of the national unity government going to bring this basic source of dispute to the point of explosion? Will Shim'on Peres, from his new position as foreign minister, do that? Usually this conflict is understood solely in terms of Israeli domestic politics. But in fact the shape of these differences is determined as well by intra-Arab politics.

At the end of his term as prime minister, Shim'on Peres portrayed an erroneous picture of the political situation in the Arab world. He gave the impression that Egypt and Jordon were in full harmony concerning the peace process and once a peace conference convenes, both countries would start direct peace negotiations with the Jewish state.

This way of portraying the Arab political situation is far from being accurate or up-to-date. If Jordan and Egypt are in such a degree of harmony, why didn't King Husayn join the Alexandria summit? Moreover, why can't we see the convening of the international conference in the near future?

Egypt and Jordan are, in fact, not only far from following the same steps, but Jordan is even offering the Arab world an entirely opposite example of how to deal with Israel.

For Egypt it is not enough that Arab states will enter the peace process. Of no less importance is the way the Arab world conducts its relations with the former enemy. It is not surprising that Egypt wants the Arab world to follow its example exactly of achieving peace with Israel: the comprehensive way.

"Comprehensive" means complete Israeli withdrawal in return for full Arab recognition of the Jewish State. That is the only way Egypt can restore its dignity in the Arab world and prove the correctness of the Camp David policy, but more than that: Comprehensive process in the Middle East will put Egypt once again in a leadership position from which Cairo could gain not only in political terms, but economically as well — restoring, for example, Egypt's large Saudi subsidy.

Strange as it may seem, Jordanian policy is an obstacle to Egypt's return to the leadership of the Arab world, because Jordan is proposing an altogether different way to resolve difficulties with Israel.

What Jordan is really offering Israel now is what Israel has asked of Jordan for a long time — practical arrangements in the territories in which both neighbour states would share responsibilities, especially on coping together with the PLO threat.

Jordan is not really pushing for an immediate Israeli withdrawal, but rather a modus vivendi for managing the Palestinian problem

in the West Bank. Both countries want to hinder the PLO's activities in Arab cities such as Nabulus and Hebron.

This Jordanian policy is a real danger to Egyptian efforts, because it means that Jordan is no longer aiming for a complete Israeli withdrawal from the territories; on the contrary, Amman is interested in an Israeli alliance against PLO influence, and as a logical conclusion, Jordan is not inclined to enter formal negotiations with the Jewish State and is quite happy with the behind the scenes arrangements. As long as Jordan is satisfied with the present situation, its enthusiasm for joining in an international conference is much reduced. Its continued declarations of support for such a conference are, under the circumstances, merely lip- service.

In this matter Jordanian policy coincides with internal Israeli policy trends. Labour party leader Shim'on Peres is very much in error if he interpreted Jordanian policy as directed towards him. The real direction is towards the Likud. We can find other signals for this assumption in Jordanian policy in the West Bank, namely in its new attitude towards the Jewish settlements.

One of the main sources of difficulties in the past between the Jordanian government and the Jerusalem District Electric Company was the Arab company's readiness to supply electricity to Jewish settlements in the territories. In those days Jordan rejected Israeli proposals of joint rule over the West Bank, and stuck to its demand for full withdrawal. Now the Jordanian position has changed, and when the issue of supplying electricity to Jewish settlers in Hebron was raised in the secret contacts concerning nominating Arab mayors to the municipalities, Jordan did not object!

What is dearer to the Likud than the Jewish settlements? The real deal Jordan is offering Israel is directed towards the new prime minister in Jerusalem, Yitzhaq Shamir, not the former one, Shim'on Peres. Jordan will not help Peres, as foreign minister, in his efforts to convene the international conference, and will give some kind of legitimacy to the Israeli presence in the territories, including settlements, and by doing so may doom Egypt to remain in solitude in the Arab world and bring to the Labour Party the opposition.

Why would Jordan do it? Surely not out of free choice. After all, King Husayn much prefers Peres to Shamir. But Jordan must take into account its objective limitations between the Arab world and Israel. Jordan's nightmare is to be trapped between hostile governments in Jerusalem and Damascus, and exactly that could have happened if King Husayn had joined the Peres-Mubarak (-King Hassan) axis of comprehensive peace, against the wishes of the opposite axis: the Likud-Syria axis.

The turning point in Jordanian policy came once Amman understood that Peres was not going to fight for his position as prime minister of Israel and was going to deliver it to Shamir, doing so to abort the peace process in the middle and leave King Husayn at the mercy of his staunchest enemies — Syria and the Likud.

King Husayn succeeded in his efforts to turn the Syrians from enemies into friends. In return for his policy in the West Bank, he will try to do the same with Shamir. To align the almost parallel axes in the Middle East, Husayn may try to fit the Likud into the Amman-Damascus axis.

AL-QUDS on Shultz' Message on Settlements

TA221950 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
20 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Shultz' Message"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has sent a message to the Israeli Government in which he called for no change in the Israeli policy regarding settlement in the occupied areas. It is no secret to any one that this message came on the occasion of the implementation of the rotation agreement and Yitzhaq Shamir's assumption of the premiership in the place of Shim'on Peres, America's favored man.

The message indicates that the U.S. Administration is trying to warn the Israeli Government, headed by Shamir, not to intensify settlement in the occupied areas. Apparently this warning was meant to express U.S. fears of the overt policy expected to be adopted by Shamir. In addition to the Israeli national unity government agreement, Peres and Shamir agreed on setting up six new settlements, two of which were set up during Peres' term, and it is expected that the remaining four will be constructed during Shamir's rule.

During Peres' term the policy of expanding existing settlements continued to an extent that some of them were expanded to a degree beyond the construction of new settlements. Undoubtedly the settlement expansion policy will be intensified during Shamir's term. With regard to Shultz' message, however, its content is epitomized by hinting to the world that the United States will exert certain pressures on Yitzhaq Shamir's government.

The essence and nature of these pressures will concentrate on the need to continue the talk about peace and on Israel's desire to achieve peace, without bothering to define the basis and foundations of this peace, or even its concerned parties. Apparently the U.S. strategy regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict over the next 2 years will be devoted to the talk about peace in a general and vague manner and within the framework of statements that accompany the visit of every U.S. personality and delegation to the region.

We must point out that even in the sphere of the problem of Israeli settlement in the occupied areas, U.S. positions since the beginning of Reagan's first term have been ambiguous, vague, and unclear, and despite the continuous statements reiterating that settlement constitutes an obstacle on the road to peace, President Reagan has on many occasions referred to the right of the Israelis to live in the occupied areas.

We can thus observe that the U.S. policy of confusion regarding the Middle East encompasses now all the problems and issues related to the conflict, and that Shultz' message is no more than an indication of a U.S. wish to continue dealing with Shim'on Peres.

AL-FAJR Questions Aim Behind New Jordanian Measure

TA221455 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
18 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Why This Confusion?"]

[Text] More than a question mark stands at the end of a report regarding the intention of the Jordanian authorities to "cancel" the regulations imposed in 1983 on residence of West Bank inhabitants in Jordan. In that year the Jordanian authorities justified the imposition of those regulations by their desire not to encourage the emigration of residents of the occupied territories.

We would like to say that we welcome this measure if the aim behind it is merely to facilitate things for the residents in the occupied territories and Jordan to settle their various affairs and nothing more than this.

However, while declaring our endorsement for this measure should the above-mentioned aim be the intention, we absolutely do not accept that with the passage of time this development might bring about adverse results that contradict the cause of steadfastness in the occupied territories.

Moreover, there is a persistent question in this connection: Why has this new Jordanian measure appeared simultaneously with what is called "the Jordanian 5-year development plan" published by the Jordanian authorities several weeks ago? Also, why do the Jordanian authorities claim that their aim behind this new measure is to "improve the quality of life" in the occupied territories while at the same time announcing that the purpose of the aforementioned "development plan" is to support the steadfastness of the residents in the occupied territories?

It is amazing how the policy connected to the residents of the occupied territories is upset with such speed and in such a contradictory manner, epitomized in the adoption of such a measure as that of 1983 and its abandonment at this point.

Lauds Arab Refusal To Aid Plan

TA222032 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
21 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Jordan — and No Aid Until Further Notice"]

[Text] In an interview with Kuwaiti television the day before yesterday, and in the course of his visit to Kuwait and his meetings with officials there, Jordan's Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i affirmed that the "Amman Agreement is still valid and that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians."

While welcoming this official Jordanian confirmation, we would like in return to emphasize to Mr al-Rifa'i that this propaganda statement in Kuwait is in total contradiction to the measures of the Jordanian Government against the PLO and against the Palestinian people in general, whether in fraternal Jordan itself or in our occupied land.

The Kuwaiti officials were clearly aware of this contradiction in the Jordanian stance, leading them to explain their position to the Jordanian prime minister that they will not contribute to the Jordanian development plan except through agreement with the PLO.

Al-Rifa'i believed that with such a "consumer" statement he would be able to obtain Kuwait's aid for Jordan's 5-year development plan. However, his calculation was not accurate, particularly when it is based on a position opposed to the PLO. Should Al-Rifa'i turn to other Arab countries for the same purpose he will find the same answer in these countries, for there will be no aid for the intended development except through coordination with the PLO.

However, will Jordan's Government draw the conclusion from this Arab position to realize that restoration of coordination between it and the PLO is the only way to obtain aid and to indulge in joint political action that will benefit the Palestinian cause and the entire Arab causes?

This might be possible and might not be, but the important thing in the current stage at least is that Jordan's Government will not obtain any Arab aid for its projects, plans, and programs as long as the decision to suspend coordination with the PLO continues to be valid.

On Snags Facing Reopening of Arab Bank

TA221625 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
19 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "The Reopening of Arab Banks; Between Acceptance and Rejection"]

[Text] We have reiterated, and continue to reiterate, that the reopening of Arab banks in the occupied territories, after being closed for more than 19 years, represents a positive step on the path of supporting the residents' steadfastness and encouraging economic projects that protect their presence and consolidates their existence, which naturally contributes to decreasing the growing unemployment.

Practical attempts have been made since 1968 to reopen the Arab banks, but they failed because of the then Jordanian Government's insistence on not allowing this and to keep the banking ties of the occupied territories' residents directly linked to the economic activity in Jordan. For example, despite the fact that the Arab Bank and the Ottoman Bank, which represented all the Arab banks in the occupied West Bank, had initialed in 1968 an agreement to reopen the banks, this agreement collided with the explicit Jordanian decision rejecting such a plan.

However, the Jordanian decision did not remain in that state, particularly under the umbrella of the new Jordanian "development" plan for the occupied territories. Contrary to its former positions, Jordan began acting to reopen the Arab banks in order to serve its new political interests in the region.

At the same time, however, we view the banks and the national economic institutions as part of our national steadfastness in

general, despite the fact that the Jordanian Government has a "special interest" in them. We have endeavored for this steadfastness, and have also endeavored to define our national position clearly and beyond doubt.

However, we were amazed that the Jordanian "negotiator" who signed the agreement to reopen the Cairo-Amman Bank with Israel a few weeks ago, was not aware of these realities until the entire problem collided with the established political fact in the occupied land. For its part Israel now refuses that the Palestinian residents in Jerusalem deal with this bank, on the basis that it considers "Jerusalem as Israel's unified capital"! The Cairo-Amman Bank, on its part, cannot accept this Israeli "condition" on the basis that this agreement will mean Jordan's acceptance of Israel's annexation of Arab Jerusalem, meaning accepting that Jerusalem is Israel's capital.

This predicament could have been avoided by the Jordanian negotiator had he studied the file of Arab banks in the occupied land, and had he realized that the entire political decision is linked to the economic decision. If an error is committed in one, this will be reflected on the other.

At any rate, it is the correct "development" that will serve our steadfastness, without forsaking our legitimate rights and without major errors. Will the Jordanian Government indeed realize this?

LIBYA

Memorandum Protests U.S.-Israeli Naval Maneuvers

LD222121 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The People's Bureau of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau has sent a memorandum to the brother secretary general of the Arab League on the presence of the U.S. fleet and the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier *John Kennedy* off the coast of occupied Palestine to carry out provocative military maneuvers in the Arab region with the participation of the Zionist enemy; and also on the seriousness of the strategic alliance between the United States and the Zionist entity against the security and independence of the Arab nation, civilization and presence.

The memorandum says: In implementation of the aggressive Zionist-U.S. plan against the Arab nation, the U.S. fleet is now present off the coast of occupied Palestine. The commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet arrived in Haifa, accompanied by the nuclear aircraft carrier *John Kennedy*, which is escorted by a group of warships, to carry out joint provocative military maneuvers in the Arab region. This concentrated military presence of the U.S. fleet comes within the context of the strategic alliance between the United States and the Zionist entity in the region, and it constitutes a [word indistinct] backing for the Zionist enemy and the establishment of fixed and ready bases to protect it and aid its military operations to enable it to expand at the expense of the Arab territories and the annihilation of the Arab nation, civilization, culture and existence.

It adds: You must grasp the seriousness of the objectives of the strategic alliance between the United States and the Zionist entity, and the danger and conspiracy against the security and independence of the Arab nation, civilization and existence. Since the planting of the Zionist entity in the heart of the Arab nation, the United States has supported the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation in all military confrontations. It undertook to supply it with all the means of destruction, as well as funds, and enabled it to reach the highest levels of military technology; this has enabled it to posess nuclear weapons and warheads, which now spread horror and destruction in the region and the Mediterranean.

The memorandum confirms that this strategic alliance is in itself a frank stand by the U.S. vis-a-vis the Arab nation, because it stands by the Zionist enemy in any forthcoming confrontation. The Great Jamahiriyah warned against the seriousness of the U.S. plans and aggressive intentions against the Arab nation and its pan-Arab causes, urged the Arab countries to end the U.S. recklessness in the region, and explained that to confront this danger in the region, the Arab nation and its peoples together are requested now more than any other time to take all the individual and collective measures capable of maintaining its dignity and of defending its honor and existence. They are requested and to take a definite attitude against the United States, which undertakes to provide the Zionist enemy with all the means of destruction and funds, by boycotting it politically and economically and by not dealing with it in its capacity as the prime enemy of the Arab nation.

The memorandum concludes: At a time when we express our appreciation of your efforts toward your Arab nation, we hope that you will inform the Joint Arab Defense Council of these facts to take deterrent measures in accordance with the Arab League Charter, and and we hope you will call on all the member-states to embark on uniting their plans and efforts to take protective and defensive measures, which are dictated by the situation, and to take private and collective defensive means to resist any armed aggression and the resultant dangers, including taking deterrent measures to boycott the United States politically, economically, and in all fields.

Iran's Velayati, Rafiqdust Arrive in Tripoli

LD222057 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Oct (JANA — Iranian Foreign Minister Brother 'Ali Akbar Velayati, accompanied by Brother Mohsen Rafiqdust, arrived this evening in Tripoli with a delegation. In a statement to JANA on his arrival, Brother Velayati praised the depth of the fraternal relations and strong ties between the two fraternal peoples in the Great Jamahiriyah and the Islamic Republic of Iran. He confirmed the importance of the continuation of these relations, a matter that serves the common interests and objectives of the two fraternal countries and undermines the imperialist and Zionist plans and those of their reactionary stooges in the Arab region and the Islamic World. He declared anew that the Great Jamahiriyah, Iran, and Syria are all in the same trench, side by side fighting against the intrigues and the fierce attacks to abort them — intrigues that imperialism and Zionism are striving to impose on the freedom and options of these anti-imperialist countries hostile to racial discrimination in all its forms.

He said Iran severed its diplomatic relations today with the Ivory Coast, which had recognized the Zionist enemy and established diplomatic relations with it. "We shall close down entirely our embassy in the Ivory Coast, and we have asked the Ivory Coast to close its embassy in Tehran."

Brother Velayati mourned the death of President Samora Machel and described him as a militant African who was able to undermine the interests of imperialism and Zionism in the southern part of Africa. He added that the loss of this militant will not make us abandon the struggle and the revolution against imperialism and its stooges, and we stand by Mozambique and the peoples struggling for freedom and independence.

Velayati Explains Reasons for Visit

LD230630 Tehran IRNA in English 0547 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Oct. 23, IRNA — The Iranian minister of foreign affairs, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, said upon arrival here Wednesday afternoon that Iran and Libya enjoyed highly strong relations.

Velayati who was accompanied by Minister of Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiqdust and a number of Foreign Ministry officials, told reporters that exchange of visits between officials of the two countries helped further consolidate mutual relations.

More on the reasons for his visit, he said that northern Africa, the Mediterranean region and the Middle East were the heartland of Islam and, therefore, it was vital that Iran and Libya as two Muslim countries exchange views and coordinate their stance.

Both countries, he stressed, held similar views towards the Palestinian issue and believed in a vigorous struggle against the Zionist regime and are against any compromise with the regime occupying the holy Qods. [Jerusalem]

Those countries which support armed struggle against the Zionists should be in touch with each other. Meanwhile, he added, Iran and Libya hold common views towards the Iraq-imposed war. Therefore, the Libyan officials should be informed of the latest developments in the war, and at the same time Iranian officials become aware of issues related to Libya.

Foreign Minister Velayati in an interview with the Libyan radio and television Wednesday announced that the Islamic Republic of Iran has totally severed its diplomatic ties with Ivory Coast in protest against Ivory Coast's decision to transfer its embassy in occupied Palestine to Jerusalem.

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Regrets on Machel Death

LD221128 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 22 Oct 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Oct (JANA) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, has sent a cable of condolences to the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front on the occasion of the death of the great African struggler President Samora Machel. Following is its text:

I have learned with profound regret and extreme anger of the abominable crime perpetrated by the loathsome apartheid regime, which usurped the south of our great continent, with the result that our friend the great struggler Samora Machel, president of the sister Republic of Mozambique and his accompanying delegation, has fallen victim.

While we express our condolences in my name and on behalf of the Libyan Arab people over the deceased, we vigorously and firmly condemn this criminal barabaric action and stress anew our complete solidarity with your country, people, and party. We declare our solidarity with all our capabilities to confront aggression, provocation, and challenge, through which the white racists have proved to be pirates and barbarians with no morals. They did not hesitate to bomb the Libyans while they were asleep in their homes and shoot down the plane of the late President Samora Machel while returning from a working journey to Zambia.

The racist enemy in the south of our continent has proved by his bestial crime his violation of all international laws and norms and his total political, moral, and civilizational bankruptcy. He has revealed his ugly face and exposed himself as a wild creature that lives on bloodshed, the destruction of life, the slaughter of freedom and the violation of all Earth and Heaven laws.

The world will remember this stubborn, militant African as a revolutionary who sacrificed his entire life for the cause of freedom and human dignity — not only in Mozambique, but in the whole African Continent.

And as we stood by him and by you and the Mozambican people during the war of liberation and independence, we affirm to you the continuation of our backing and support and our solidarity so that your country can bypass this ordeal and continue the prominent role it plays within "the confrontation countries, and we are among them. We will assist our African brothers in the south of the continent who are registering everyday epics of heroism and sacrifice and whose final victory we have no doubt, is drawing very near. And if there is any lesson for us to draw from this abominable crime, it is that there is no alternative to the unity of the continent and to acquiring the means of power to face up to the imminent danger on Africa and the entire area, and to defeating the enemies of life, freedom and humanity", the demons of evil, usurption, and aggression represented by American imperialism and the alien racism in both the south of the continent and in occupied Palestine.

Please convey our warm condolences to the family of the deceased, his companions, and the brotherly Mozambican people.

The revolutionary struggle continues.

Your brother,

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

Basic Peoples Congresses Protest 'Enemies'

Al-Zuwayyah Masses Demonstrate

LD222255 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Al-Ziwaiyah, 22 Oct (JANA) — The masses of the Basic People's Congress in Surman branch of the al-Zuwayyah municipality went out this morning in a demonstration of anger and defiance against the enemies of the Libyan Arab people, the enemies of freedom and progress at home and abroad who have sold themselves to the Satan and have become compliant tools in the hands of the American intelligence, and in condemnation of the ugly crime committed by the racist government of Pretoria in cooperation with American imperialism and its allies in assassinating the African militant Samora Machel and his companions.

The masses called for the physical liquidation of the enemies of God, who are conspiring against people's authority at home and abroad, as a lesson to those who have not learnt a lesson and who have not embraced what is happening in the Libyan Arab land and the great values which were sown by the Great al-Fatih Revolution [words indistinct].

The masses issued a statement in which they confirmed their eternal adherence to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, its leader and the eternal humanitarian ideas of the Third World theory which stems from the glorious Koran which is the constitution of the free and happy Jamahiri society. They also confirmed their firm confrontation with all the hostile conspiracies and the [word indistinct] intrigues which are aimed at the destruction of the militant revolutionary values of this great people at the instigation of the leader of international terrorism, the administration of Israel's rabid dog at home and abroad. The masses confirmed in their statement the need for just punishment [words indistinct] and the revolutionary annihilation of the group of the enemies of God in public squares, so that the [word indistinct] know that the Libyan Arab people will not concede an inch of their principles and great revolutionary objectives and will not show forgiveness toward those who harm their homeland and their noble Islamic religion and the militant revolutionary thought which stems from the holy Koran.

The statement also denounced the crime committed by the wicked hands of the racist regime in South Africa, the assassination of one of the leaders of African liberation, President Samora Machel, who will remain alive among the free revolutionaries who struggle for freedom everywhere.

Muslim Brotherhood Condemned

NC230900 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The masses of the Basic People's Congresses in the town of Ajdabiya staged an angry and defiant demonstration against the agents of U.S. intelligence last night. These agents consist of corrupt bands who are enemies of the Libyan Arab people, who belong to the enemies of God clique, and who have sold their consciences to Satan.

The masses of the Basic People's Congress in Ajdabiya issued a statement, which said in part:

1. There is no leader of the masses but Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of victory and defiance, who has restored its true glory to Islam. There is no revolution but the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, which laid down the principles and values of popular authority. This revolution cannot be stolen from us or undermined. It has both deep roots and great faith. It will remain forever strong, thanks to its masses, who transform and conquer backwardness.

2. The masses of the Absic People's Congresses will not permit the atheists, deviationists, and saboteurs who comprise the enemies of God clique — the clique of corruption, the Muslim Brotherhood — to live among them. These are dead and cowardly party groups serving as imperialism's fifth column, which participated with imperialism in the aggression against the land of great Al-Fatih, the glorious and defiant. Imperialism bombarded peaceful towns in the Great Jamahiriyah mercilessly, killing the elderly, women, and children.

The masses call for the execution of the members of these bands, so that they will serve as a lesson to those who try to undermine the tremendous achievements through which we are seeking to achieve paradise on earth, under the aegis of the Great Jamahiriyah, which preaches justice and equality.

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses in Ajdabiyah have demolished the house of one of the members of the enemies of God clique.

'Liquidation' of 'Stray Clique' Endorsed

NC230937 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The masses of the Basic People's Congresses in Al-Andalus [in Tripoli] have sent a cable to the brother leader at the end of their emergency session, which was held last night. The statement reads: To the leader of victory and confrontation, the leader of the age of the masses, the revolutionary believer Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: Greetings of Al-Fatih.

The Basic People's Congresses in Al-Andalus convened an emergency meeting to pass judgment on this stray clique, those who have bartered guidance for error. [Koranic verse] These assemblies decided to liquidate the enemies of the revolution and people's power, to demolish their homes, and wipe out every trace of their existence. We also affirm to you, o victorious leader, that the masses of the Basic People's Congress in the Great Jamahriyah are with you in your efforts to secure Arab unity, which is both a fate and a destiny.

In addition, the masses of the Basic People's Congresses stress the need to mine and fortify the coast to make it a graveyard for any invading aggressor who might set foot upon it. We recall your declaration that we and the fish await them.

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses in Al-Andalus emphasize that the Great Jamahiriyah is the international center for the fight against imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction, and fascism. We will support the forces of liberation in Africa and the world at large. The revolution is our fate. Arab unity is destined to be attained through the prompting of the revolutionary committees, which are the instruments of popular revolution, revolutionary administration, and people's power.

Finally, we state that there is no alternative to people's power or to socialism. The march goes forward, and the revolutionary struggle will continue until all oppressed lands and peoples are free.

The masses of the basic people's congress in Al-Andalus have also decided:

a) To confirm the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses that were adopted at their eighth ordinary session, especially paragraphs e and f.

b) To confirm the resolutions of the people's congresses adopted by the General People's Congress at its 10th ordinary session, particularly paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4.

c) To affirm with full confidence that this clique cannot distract the masses from their goals of unity and cultural progress. We will continue our fight against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. Glory to the masses of the basic congresses, the makers of history's first Jamahiriyah.

d) There is no mercy for this wicked clique and for those who cooperate with it. They must be liquidated in squares and plazas so as to be an example to others.

e) To demolish the homes of stray dogs in our area. There can be no shelter or place for them in the land of the Jamahiriyah.

f) To identify all those who collaborated with the defunct regime and the stray dogs, and to make them social outcasts.

g) To watch, expose, and call to account the shaykhs who express corrupt and divergent views not in accordance with the law of society.

h) To revolutionize Islamic pulpits in the sense that preachers should believe in the law of society and the third universal theory.

i) To discover and monitor stray dogs clinging to the Jamahiriyah and to call to account those executive, administrative, security, and military departments which have been shown to hide the wicked groups, the stray dogs, and their collaborators.

j) The process of liquidation will be identical to that used by the stray clique against the revolutionary committees and people's power.

'Terrorist Plans' Denounced

LD221650 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Masses of basic people's congresses and masses of student congresses in Al-Sharara al-Ula-Sabha have sent a telegram to the brother leader of the revolution in which they strongly denounce the terrorist plans that the enemies of God clique has tried to carry out against the Arab Libyan people, in collaboration with American intelligence and Arab reaction. In their telegram, the masses underline their constant readiness to annihilate and put an end to the existence of this clique, and all those who plot against the authority of the people, inside and outside, anywhere and at any time. The masses declare that they will constitute a watchful eye to protect the revolutionary achievements and gains realized for the Arab Libyan people by the Great al-Fatih Revolution in various aspects of life.

The masses of the basic people's congresses and masses of student congresses in Al-Shara al-Ula-Sabha have released a communique following a demonstration of anger and defiance against the enemies of the Arab Libyan people, inside and out, in which they point out that they will not accept these atheists and renegates living amongst them, who have used the Islamic religion as a cover to carry out their hideous crimes against the sons of the Arab Libyan people, and against its gigantic achievements in civilization which have been realized thanks to the Great al-Fatih Revolution. They will also accept nothing short of the severing of the heads of these agents and their physical liquidation, inside and outside.

In their communique, the masses also demand the immediate implementation of the death sentence against the clique of God's enemies and all those who conspire against the authority of the people, inside and outside, for the crimes they have perpetrated against the Arab Libyan people, crimes for which one shudders and which those who believe in God find repellent.

In their communique, the masses emphasize that there is no revolution after the Great al-Fatih Revolution, no leader but Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, no authority but the authority of the people, and no retreat from our revolutionary options, no halting of assistance ot the liberation movements, and the liberation of usurped Arab Palestine.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives USSR's Polyakov

LD221702 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, this afternoon at the Royal Court received Vladimir Polyakov, director of the Middle East and North Africa Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry and envoy of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to the king. Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abdellatif Filali; His Majesty's adviser, Ahmed Reda Guedira; and Soviet Ambassador in Rabat Malik Fazylov were present at the meeting.

Earlier today, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abdellatif Filali received Vladimir Polyakov, director of the Middle East and North Africa Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, in the presence of the Soviet ambassador in Rabat.

On arrival in our country yesterday, Polyakov said that he is going to brief Moroccan officials on the results of the Reykjavik summit between the U.S. President and the CPSU General Secretary.

The Soviet officials paid a visit to the tomb of King Mohamed V this morning and signed the golden book.

Prime Minister Receives Polyakov

LD222302 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki received today Vladimir Polyakov, director of the Middle East and North Africa Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, who was accompanied by the Soviet ambassador to Rabat.

The two sides reviewed various facets of Moroccan-Soviet cooperation and exchanged views on various current international issues, especially the Reykjavik summit, held between

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Location of Ivory Coast's Israeli Embassy Changed

LD221457 Rebat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation issued the following statement:

On the order of His Majesty King Hasan II, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abdellatif Filali today, 22 October, received the Arab countries' ambassadors accredited to Rabat to inform them of the following: Since His Majesty sent House of Deputies Speaker Ahmed Osman to Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny regarding Abidjan's decision to establish its embassy's headquarters in Jerusalem, the two countries' leaders have been in constant contact regarding this subject.

In this context and through a telephone call on Tuesday, 21 October, President Felix Houphouet Boigny informed His Majesty King Hasan II of Ivory Coast's wish to reassess its position. Thus, President Houphouet-Boigny pointed out that in this regard he intended to put forward a proposal on the establishing of his country's embassy in Tel Aviv to the National Council of the Ivorian Democratic Party to be discussed at its meeting due to be held on 26 October.

President Houphouet-Boigny asked His Majesty King Hasan II to inform Arab countries of this decision because the Ivory Coast, always concerned about international legitimacy, wishes to remain committed to UN Security Council Resolution 478 endorsed on 20 August 1980.

Foreign Minister Holds News Conference

LD230230 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali this morning at the Ministry offices held a meeting with representatives of the national media. During this meeting the minister talked about three main topics: national unity and the United Nations; Morocco's relations with the EEC countries; and the results of the Arab League Council of Foreign Ministers meeting.

The minister reaffirmed our country's unyielding position on the Kingdom's national unity. Within this position, Morocco has followed the path of diplomatic dialogue at the international level in order to facilitate well-intentioned initiatives regarding this matter, among which is the UN secretary general's recent initiative. Abdellatif Filali recalled the wise peace initiative of His Majesty King Hasan II on the organization of a referendum in our Saharan regions.

Regarding the Arab League ministerial council's meeting, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation noted Arab officials' unanimity on the need to bring the Arab world out of its current condition, to move forward in establishing joint Arab action, and then to call for the convening of an Arab summit at the earliest possible opportunity. The minister announced that contacts with Arab leaders to set the date and place of the summit will start next week.

On relations with the EEC countries, Abdellatif Filali stressed the special feature that distinguishes Morocco from other Mediterranean countries in its ties with the EEC. In view of geographical proximity, the size of trade cooperation and exchanges between the two sides and the enormous maritime wealth that Morocco is endowed with in comparison with the region's countries, does characterize the Kingdom. Concerning the last point, the minister pointed out that the fisheries agreement between Morocco and Spain which will expire next 31 July will not be renewed in view of the fact that the next agreement would be with the EEC of which Spain is a member.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi on South, Ethiopia's Support for Garang

JN221212 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 22 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said an agreement on solving the southern question could be reached if the rebel movement restores its freedom.

Addressing a rally celebrating the 22th anniversary of Oct. 1964 popular uprising Al-Mahdi said a solution for the southern question could be reached but he said the rebels movement led by Col. John Garang is not free to agree on such a solution. He said the introduction of the Islamic legislations in 1983 had not been the reason for the rebellion, adding that the movement emergence in 1982 had been caused by errors of outsed President Numayri and by the presence of two axis in the region.

The prime minister said Libya, Aden and Ethiopia which were at that time opposing the alliance of Egypt and Sudan had backed the movement but only Ethiopia continues its support. "Ethiopia retains its relationship with Garang even after restoration of democracy because it hopes to establish a Marxist government in either the whole of Sduan or in the south."

He said his government is currently assessing documents, it obtained, which proves Ethiopia support for the rebels movement. the movement will remain a hostage to that role "establishment of a Marxist regime" unless Ethiopia changes position or the rebels leave the country.

Chevron Oil Company Services To Be Suspended

JN221158 Khartoum SUNA in English 1028 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 22 (SUNA) — The Ministry of Energy and Mining has started decisive steps, aimed at suspending the services of Chevron Oil Company which is prospecting oil in the country, the daily *Al-Sudani* issued here today reported.

Chevron has failed to complete its mission a matter which compelled the concerned authorities to contact the Iranian Ministry of Energy in order to continue prospecting oil in the country,

the daily added. The daily quoted an authoratative source at the Ministry of Energy and Mining as reaffirming an Iranian delegation is due here today to negotiate with the officials an agreement of prospecting oil in the Sudan.

Army Chief Receives Message From Libyan Army

JN221516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Oct (SUSNA) — Major General Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil, acting commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, received a message from Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, today. Jum'ah al-Fazzani, secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum, conveyed the message to Maj Gen al-Fadil.

In a statement after the meeting, Al-Fazzani said the message deals with the developing and strong relations between the Armed Forces in the two fraternal countries. He added he reviewed with Maj Gen al-Fadil relations in all fields between the Armed Forces in both countries to achieve cohesion between the two fraternal peoples and to strengthen their potential in the face of dangers.

Al-Fazzani said the acting commander in chief has asked him to convey his greetings to the commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces as well as his appreciation and that of the Sudanese Armed Forces for the good relations between Libya and the Sudanese people. Al-Fazzani added: These relations affirm cohesion between the two fraternal peoples and their one destiny.

Finance Minister Holds News Conference 22 Oct

JN221943 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 22 (SUNA) — The economic reform program set up by the government has been accepted in principle by the International Monetary Found (IMF) and World Bank, the minister of finance said here today.

Dr. Bashir 'Umar who was speaking at a press conference held here today said the (IMF) and World Bank had accepted to discuss the program despite some reserves on some of its chapters pointing out that a joint mission from the two financial institutions will arrive here current Oct 29 to evaluate the reform program.

The reserves were made on the issues of subsiding of strategic commodities, Sudanese pound exchange rate and products prices. He said, adding that, however, the (IMF) did not yet present any condition over the said economic reform program.

On his talks with the U.S. Administration the minister said they have resulted in the release of a sum of 71 million dollars and the agreement on the return here of American subjects who left Khartoum in the wake of a U.S. diplomat's injury during the former transitional period.

As for his visit to Belgium the minister said it aimed at attending the meetings of the European Economic Community E.E.C with representatives of the Caribbean and Pacific countries held for discussing Lome third convention.

The EEC has agreed to dispatch a mission to Khartoum next month to discuss Sudan's program set up within the framework of Lome Third Convention, he added.

On his visit to Sweden the minister said he went there to take part in the meetings of the round table conference between the north and south which was held to discuss the flow of capitals from the north countries to help implement economic programs in the south countries.

The African group has agreed to work out a program to be implemented during 1986-90 concentrating on drought and desertification combating projects rural development, basic infrastructure and agricultural sectors, the minister pinpointed.

As for his visit to Italy, the minister said he had attended a conference organized by the Italian Foreign Ministry to discuss European trade relations with the Arab world.

He added that he examined with Italian official the possibility of accelerating the release of a 20 million dollar loan the Italian Government has already agreed to earmark to finance the purchase of agricultural inputs during the former interim period.

He also said that he discussed with the Italian officials Sudan's proposals for devoting the 15 million dollar loan, extended by Italy during the same period. To purchase sacks, chemicals and medicines for current agricultural season. [sentence as received]

Italy agreed in principle to earmark a soft loan of 22.5 million dollar to help Sudan repay its debts to an Italian firm operating in the field of road building in the Sudan.

The loan is repayable in 20 years with a grace period of 10 years and a profit rate of one percent, he pinpointed.

The minister further added that the African Development Bank had agreed to present 43 million dollars to Sudan to finance the fourth energy project and anotehr 15.7 million dollar loan to the Industrial Bank.

Al-Amin Says Yemeni Formula 'Hammered Out'

JN221239 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 20 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Khartoum — *Al-Ittihad* — Dr Ibrahim al-Amin, the Sudanese prime minister's envoy to the two parts of Yemen, has told *Al-Ittihad* that a practical formula has been hammered out. This formula provides guarantees and creates the optimum atmosphere for the return home of the residents of the southern part who fled for the north in the wake of the bloody January events by accepting the legitmacy of the ruling regime in Aden and reaching guarantees for obtaining jobs. He said this formula was reached during his talks with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and indicated that he delivered a message to them in this regard from Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The Sudanese envoy pointed out that he also held talks with 'Ali Salim al-Bid, chairman of the YSP Central

Committee, and former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He added that the agreement hammered out during his talks is regarded as the cornerstone for any solution. He noted that the heads of the two parts of Yemen emphasized the gravity of the situation and stressed the comprehension of the dimensions of the issue and the need to solve it through peaceful channels in such a way that preserves the interests of the sons of Yemen and of the Arab nation.

In his statement to *Al-Ittihad*, Al-Amin said there are efforts by international sides to cause a bloody flareup among the sons of southern Yemen and to get the northern part embroiled in a confrontation with the existing regime in the south.

On the other hand, YAR Ambassador in Khartoum Muhammad Sa'd al-Qabati praised the Sudanese initiative and said it is based on solving the problems among the brothers in the southern part. The Yemeni ambassador stressed that relations are firm between the two parts of Yemen.

SPLA Fires at Plane Over Juba Airport 18 Oct

LD222338 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Reports from Juba say that SPLA anti-aircraft missiles deployed around Juba fired at a cargo plane of unknown origin carrying military supplies to Juba on 18th of this month narrowly missing it. The plane was shot at over Juba airport.

The official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has said that all those concerned should bear in mind that SPLA warning against (?entering) War Zone Number 1 and the order to (?SPLA unit) commanders to shoot down any unauthorized aircraft were still in effect.

The spokesman further reiterated that the movement would not be responsible for any loss of life and material if SPLA warnings continue to be ignored, adding that any flights to the south would be entirely at the risk of those undertaking it.

SPLA Forces Capture Police Post, Equipment

EA230239 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces have attacked and captured (Kakwadok Post) along the (Guriel) road. (Kakwadok) fell to the SPLA units of Zindiyyah, Cobra and (Kariom) task force under overall command of Major (Bon Ayil Jok) on 18th of this month, following a surprise attack that dislodged the enemy policemen and wildlife wardens who had been manning the post. The fleeing enemy left behind the following items, all in good working conditions: a Caterpillar bulldozer; an American-made radio communications set of the type 77; [words indistinct] one 303 rifle bearing the number 38069; in addition to a vast quantity of AKM and 303 rifle ammunition. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Defense Minister Receives Algerian Delegations

LD222338 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] National Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly and Algerian Ambassador to Tunisia Messaoud Ait Chalal today discussed relations between the two countries, as well as also military cooperation and prospects for strengthening it.

Slaheddine Baly also received Colonel Abdelmajid Cherif, commander of the Algerian naval forces, and the delegation accompanying him on his official visit to Tunisia. Cooperation between the two national armies was the focus of discussion between the minister and the Algerian guest. Their talks also dealt with ways to intensify and strengthen cooperation between the Tunisian and Algerian naval forces. [passage omitted]

Tripoli Cites Mabrouk on Bilateral Relations

LD221659 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk has reiterated Tunisia's welcome for a resumption of normal relations with the Great Jamahiriyah and for efforts to expand cooperation in support of the objectives of the Arab people in the two fraternal countries.

Mabrouk, who was speaking to a JANA correspondent in Paris, stressed the history of ties linking the Arab Libyan and Tunisian peoples. He said: We in Tunisia have a great deal of optimism over the future of bilateral relations between our two countries. He added: All the signs prompt us toward this optimism. He stressed that a number of issues that had been suspended between the two countries in the past have been resolved.

Brother Hedi Mabrouk underlined Tunisia's commitment to the pan-Arab trend. He said Tunisia's identity is Arab, and there is no truth whatsoever in rumors that it is moving away from the Arab nation. He added that the pan-Arab trend remains the cornerstone of Tunisia's foreign policy and that the question of Palestine is its essential issue.

Mabrouk told the agency's correspondent that he will visit Mauritania soon in the framework of a tour of the Arab Maghreb countries. He said: We believe in the need for Tunisia to develop its relations with all states of the region for the good of the Arab nation.

Yesterday evening, Mabrouk attended a meeting with Arab newsmen at the Arab League headquarters in Paris on the occasion of the end of his mission as his country's ambassador to France. The meeting in Paris was attended by a number of Arab ambassadors and by the director of the Arab League Bureau in Paris.

CAMEROON

Guinean Minister Delivers Conte Message to Biya

AB171020 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Dr Ousmane Sylla, the Guinean minister of natural resources and energy, has just visited our country. During his visit, the Guinean minister was received at Unity Palace by President Paul Biya, to whom he delivered a message from Guinean President General Lansana Conte. Prior to his departure, Dr Ousmane Sylla spoke of the prospects of cooperation between Cameroon and Guinea and the situation now prevailing in Guinea. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Sylla] In the political field, our objective is to develop gradually the institutions that we are now creating. We have organized elections at district and regional levels and have been pursuing a free-enterprise policy.

At the continental level, we believe regional and continental cooperation is necessary. We are a member of many organizations: the Senegal River Development Organization, the Gambia River Development Organization, the Niger River Development Organization, and the OAU. We also think that fraternal relations between the various African countries should serve as the foundation for an international policy [words indistinct].

[Reporter] So, with the relations existing between Guinea and Cameroon, can we expect new development prospects between them?

[Sylla] Yes, President Biya told me he sincerely hoped the bonds of cooperation between our two countries would be strengthened. In the personal message that I had the honor to give to him, President Lansana Conte also stressed the importance of the bonds of cooperation between the two countries. (?We admire) the Cameroonian example and are even pursuing the same policy as Cameroon. We believe that with more frequent contacts between the two governments and closer economic cooperation, we can learn more from the Cameroonian example as (?Cameroon also can learn from us). [end recording]

CAR

Bokassa Returns, Taken to Military Headquarters

AU231029 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Paris, Oct 23 (AFP) — The former Central African Emperor Bokassa returned to the country's capital, Bangui, Thursday, with his wife and five of his children, the spokesman for French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said here.

He was taken to Camp Roux, headquarters of the military government of General Andre Kolingba, and "appears to be under military surveillance", spokesman Denis Baudouin added. There was "slight agitation" in certain parts of Bangui at the return of the former emperor from France, but no trouble, he said.

Mr. Baudouin said the French authorities had not known in advance of the ex-emperor's intentions, adding, "If we had known, we would not have let him go."

Before leaving late Wednesday Mr. Bokassa had sent letters to Mr. Chirac, President Francois Mitterrand, the press and his lawyer, announcing his intention to return to Bangui. He had then flown via Brussels, Rome and Ndjamena to Bangui, Mr. Baudouin said.

The letters said the ex-emperor "wanted freedom" and was "putting himself at the disposal of his country."

Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who is under sentence of death in his country, had been living in exile in a chateau outside Paris since November 1983, after being expelled from Ivory Coast, where he had been sent following his overthrow in a French-supported coup in 1979. [passage omitted]

Mr. Bokassa, who was condemned to death in his absence in a show trial by the Dacko government, had frequently stated his desire to go back to Bangui and live quietly. In his chateau at Hardricourt, 40 kilometres (925 miles) west of Paris, he regularly complained that he was on the verge of starvation because he had only his pension as a former French army officer to live on. He recently alleged he was being held prisoner by the French police, and appealed to Paris to send him back home. [passage omitted]

No one answered the telephone at Hardricourt Thursday and several other members of Bokassa's family could not be contacted. All the letters he wrote before leaving were dated October 11. Mr. Baudouin said that Mr. Bokassa had crossed into Belgium by road, and boarded an Air Afrique plane in Brussels for Bangui.

Sources in the Central African capital contacted by telephone said his arrival there had "taken everyone by surprise."

CHAD

Habre Suggests Meeting With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD222203 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Chad — President Hissein Habre today suggested a meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to discuss peace in Chad, pointing out, nevertheless, that the Libyans imposed themselves on his country. Here are President Hissein Habre's words now, speaking to Daniel Leconte of the Antenne-2 television channel:

[Begin Habre recording in French] I launch an appeal to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for him finally to decide to make peace with us. The Libyans have set about pursuing, destroying, and massacring all the people who have fled in every direction — to the interior, into the mountains — to try to find refuge and to escape their fate. [end recording]

[Announcer] This offer by President Hissein Habre, although a spectacular one, is not totally new. Already in the past he has

suggested direct negotiations with the Libyan head of state, hasn't he, Edouard Dore:

[Dore] The Chadian head of state's statement does not add anything that is not already known to the two essential points: Negotiations with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and a more genuine engagement by the French Army in Chad. For several months in fact, President Hissein Habre has been saying that the proof has now been given that GUNT [Transitional Government of National Union] has ceased to exist and that the only real interlocutor for Ndjamena is Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Similarly, it is known that the Chadian head of state would like to see the 1,300 or so French troops stationed south of the 16th parallel shift from their essentially defensive attitude to a more active attitude, not to say a more offensive attitude. In fact, the interest in President Hissein Habre's words consists more in the context in which they were spoken: While GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei is in a difficult position vis-a-vis his former Libyan allies, he has declared himself ready to negotiate without conditions. Meanwhile, the other leader of the GUNT, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, has begun a diplomatic tour of Africa to try to relaunch a dialogue with Ndamena. By reaffirming his will to hold direct discussions with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the Chadian head of state is therefore pulling the rug from under their feet. He is letting it be clearly understood that although Ndjamena's doors still remain open to the Chadian opposition, it is with Tripoli and Tripoli alone that the serious things can be sorted out. This message is therefore as clear as it can possibly be, coming as it does less than a month before the Franco-African summit in Lome, where the Chadian president is expected to meet, in particular, a number of his African counterparts.

[Announcer] You mentioned the diplomatic tour by Acheikh Ibn Oumar there, Edouard Dore — well, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the CDR [Revolutionary Democratic Council], today confirmed in Brazzavile what he told RFI last week: He is ready to negotiate with President Hissein Habre without preconditions. Acheikh Ibn Oumar added that no military solution is possible.

CDR'S Acheikh Ibn Oumar Ready to Meet Habre

AB221637 Paris AFP in French 1401 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Oct (AFP) — Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR, Chadian opposition), today in Brazzwville expressed his readiness to meet Chadian President Hissein Habre without any precondition, adding that "no military solution was possible" in Chad.

The CDR leader has suspended all cooperation ties with Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, armed opposition to Mr Habre). Acheikh Ibn Oumar's followers recently clashed with those of Mr Goukouni at Fada in northeast Chad.

During an interview with AFP, Mr Ibn Oumar also said: "The GUNT no longer exists as an organized government, but its member factions continue to exist." "The GUNT's president was appointed by a consensus. But there is no more consensus on the person of Goukouni Oueddei. As of now, we do not know why just before meeting with Hissein Habre last March at Loubomo (Congo), he refused to do so while his minister of external relations, Facho Balaam, was already at Loubomo," Mr Ibn Oumar further said.

Concerning the possibility of finding a "third person" (apart from Mr Habre and Mr Goukouni) to solve the Chadian crisis, Mr Acheikh expressed the view that that was a "false problem." "The most important thin is to find a structural solution to the Chadian problem," he added.

Mr Acheikh, who was received on Monday by Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso, who is also the current OAU chairman, also said he had asked his host to "resume the peace process in Chad."

The CDR leader stated that he favored the mediation mission entrusted to President Sassou Nguesso by the OAU. "We cannot refuse his mediation, because this would mean refusing every political solution, and, in that case, there could only be recourse to arms. But we feel that there is no possibility of a military solution in Chad," he declared. So this consultation can be held, "the components of the GUNT must come together," Mr Acheikh continued, adding that already several such consultations were held, especially the one held recently in Cotonou. "Others will soon follow. The process must take shape."

The CDR secretary general finally expressed his conviction that in the case of an agreement among Chadians, the Libyans and French troops will be obliged to withdraw from Chadian territory, apart from the Auzou Strip (extreme northern Chad) occupied by Libyans and that both the CDR and Ndjamena claim to be part of Chadian territory.

BENIN

Party Meets on Machel's Death, Decrees 3-day Mourning

AB221518 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Communique" issued at the end of the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], the Standing Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly [ANR], and the National Executive Council [CEN] in Cotonou on 20 October following the death of Mozambican President Moise Machel; read by Houdou Ali, minister of information and communication — recorded]

[Text] The PRPB Central Committee, the ANR standing committee, and the CEN on Monday, 20 October 1986, held an extraordinary and joint meeting chaired by our great comrade-in-arms, Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB Central Committee, president of the republic, head of state, and CEN chairman.

At the beginning of the meeting, the PRPB Central Committee, the ANR standing committee, and the CEN observed 1 minute's silence in the glorious memory of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the intrepid freedom fighter and worthy son of Africa. To express the deep feeling of compassion and sympathy and the active solidarity of our people, their vanguard party, the PRPB, the ANR, and the CEN, to the heroic brotherly and friendly Mozambican people, the Frelimo and the Labor party; the joint meeting decided: first, a 3-day national mourning will be observed as of Wednesday, 22 October 1986 beginning at midnight. During the national mourning days, flags will fly at half mast throughout our nation. Secondly, a party and state delegation will attend the funeral of the illustrious deceased leader. Thirdly, a solemn homage will be paid to the glorious memory of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the chairman of the FRELIMO, the Labor Party, and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The PRPB Central Committee, the ANR standing committee, and the CEN call on all the militants of the Beninese people's and democratic revolution to deeply sympathize with great loss that the brotherly and friendly Mozambican people have just painfully suffered.

Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues!

BURKINA

Sankara Protests to Mitterrand Over Savimbi Visit

AB191220 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] As you know, the (?notorious) terrorist of the South African regime, Jona Savimbi, is to pay a visit to Strasbourg, France, at the invitation of some French deputies. Burkina, which is indignant at this forthcoming visit, today sent a message of protest to French President Francois Mitterrand. [Issaka Kourouma) has the details:

[Begin (Issaka Kourouma) recording] In the message sent to President Mitterrand, the president of Burkina wrote: We hope this enemy of the African cause, who is working relentlessly to destabilize and hamper the development of the Angolan people, will in no way benefit from the hospitality of the French people, who throughout the history of humanity have demonstrated their unflinching commitment to the great and noble principles of dignity and respect for human rights. The message expresses the hope that the French authorities, who recently required entry visas for the citizens of certain countries to combat terrorism, which we strongly condemn, would set an example for others to follow by shutting their borders to the terrorist Savimbi, a puppet of the (?racists) of South Africa, who have set the entire southern Africa region on fire and have kept the valiant South African and Namibian peoples under an oppression that has been condemned by the entire world.

The message emphasized that it is these same racists that are working everyday to destabilize the Frontline States. We hope, the message concluded, that France will have nothing to do with such a man. Any association, no matter how brief, would merely tarnish the feelings of friendship that the people of Burkina and their leaders have for them. [end recording]

GHANA

'Operation War Lords' Begins 22 October

AB221848 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Operation War Lords, the final phase of Teamwork 86, began this afternoon with the movement of the advance party of troops between Accra and Takoradi. A statement by the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate in Accra said movement of troops and vehicles will continue till Saturday night when part of the main force moves to Takoradi by road. The remainder of the main force is expected to move by sea from Tema to Takoradi on Sunday. According to the statement, there will also be the movement of foreign military vehicles and personnel from Burkina Faso.

It explained that this is a normal military exercise and that there is no cause for alarm.

British Visa Regulation Comes into Effect at Midnight

AB222159 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reminds Ghanaians intending to travel to Britain that the visa regime announced by Britain comes into effect at midnight tonight. A statement from the ministry said all entry certificates issued before the 22nd of this month, that is today, will remain valid for their original period of validity. Ghana is among five countries affected by the British Government visa regime.

GUINEA

Communique Mourns Death of Mozambique's Machel

AB212055 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Communique from the Presidency of the Republic on the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel — date and place not given]

[Text] The CMRN regrets to inform the Guinean people of the tragic death in a plane crash on 19 October 1986 of His Excellency Samora Moise Machel, chairman of Frelimo Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. To demostrate the compassion and solidarity of the Guinean people in the face of this cruel loss the brotherly people of Mozambique have suffered, the CMRN has decided that the day of 22 October 1986 will be a day of national mourning. To this effect, flags will be flown at half mast, and all forms of entertainment will be suspended throughout the country.

Signed: Brigadier General Lansana Conte, CMRN chairman, president of the republic, and head of state

IVORY COAST

WAKH: Jerusalem Embassy Not To Be Opened

JN221420 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1353 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Rabat, 22 Oct (WAKH) — Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali informed Arab ambassadors accredited to Morocco this morning that the Ivory Coast has revoked its decision to open an embassy in Jerusalem. He said King Hassan II of Morocco received a telephone call from the Ivorian president informing him of the revocation of his decision to open an embassy in Jerusalem. This decision is expected to be approved by the Ivorian ruling party during its meeting on 26 October.

LIBERIA

Debt Rescheduling Agreement Signed With FRG

AB172151 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Liberia and West Germany today signed an agreement rescheduling more than $7 million debt Liberia owes that country. Repayment of the debt, which was due between December 1984 and June 1985, will now fall between June 30th, 1990 and December 31st, 1994. Finance Minister Robert Tubman signed for the Liberian Government, while the German ambassador to Liberia, (Christian Nackonz) signed for his government.

(Ambassador Nackonz) said the debt rescheduling agreement was in line with the December 1984 agreement reached between the Government of Liberia and the Paris Club on consolidating of Liberia's liabilities with several Western nations including West Germany. He said the agreement was only an administrative settlement of an earlier repayment period of the over $7 million loans and does not affect the actual arrears of Liberia to West Germany, which he said were overdue.

Minister Tubman thanked the West German Government for rescheduling Liberia's debts and informed (Ambassador Nackonz) that the government has made concerted efforts in the last few months to settle its international debts.

NIGERIA

Labor Congress Leadership 'Rift' Resolved

AB191054 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The rift within the leadership of the Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, has been resolved. This is to ensure that Nigeria's image at the international conference remains honorable and respected at all times. The minister of employment, labor and productivity, Brigadier Ike Nwachuku, disclosed this to newsmen while commenting on the outcome of his meeting with representatives of the congress, led by its president, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, in Lagos. Brig Nwachuku spoke of the need for the Nigerian Labor Congress and the various unions to work together to ensure the existence of one labor central organization as provided for by the country's law.

SIERRA LEONE

President Momoh Loses Popularity; Economy Worsens

AB221804 Paris AFP in French
1416 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Abidjan, 22 Oct (AFP) — Nearly 1 year after acceding to the presidency of Sierra Leone, former General Joseph Momoh is still confronted with a difficult economic situation, while several signs already show a certain fall in his popularity and criticism of his government continues to multiply.

When he assumed power in November 1985, amidst a generalized euphoria among the Sierra Leoneans, who all favored the change, President Momoh announced his intention to revive an ailing economy and to put an end to mora[1] degeneration and the indiscipline that characterized the situation he inherited from his predecessor Siaka Stevens.

But, it is stated by sources close to the sole ruling party, the All People's Congress, signs of division have now appeared within the cabinet, and the president may soon announce a major cabinet reshuffle and changes in the administration.

Combatting corruption is the order of the day, and the government has fixed 28 November as the deadline by which all such practices should cease imperatively. He has already announced that he intends to take more severe measures "to put an end to certain anomalies."

In spite of these warnings, smuggling continues and gold and diamonds — which constitute the country's major foreign

exchange earners — continue to be smuggled out into neighboring countries — Guinea and Liberia — and from there to Europe. [passage omitted]

Financial assistance from the IMF will be received at the end of the year, but the government has signed a loan agreement of $33.7 million with London's Standard Chartered Bank, which will be used to pay part of the debt owed to the IMF. Faced with this situation, the party Central Committee has drawn up a plan of action providing for a reorganization of bodies that see to the effective collection of revenue, such as the Customs Service and the Income Tax Department. Already these measures are being criticized by several Sierra Leoneans.

TOGO

Financing Agreements Signed With FRG

AB181716 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Two financing agreements amounting to a total of 7,320,150,000 CFA francs were signed this morning at the Foreign Ministry between the FRG and Togo. Minister Atsou Koffi Amegahn signed for Togo, while FRG Charge d'Affaires Jurgen Steltzer signed for his country. The first agreement is for 4,880,100 CFA francs [figure as heard; PANA in French at 1024 GMT on 18 Oct carries a similar report in which it states the figure as 4,880,100,000 CFA francs] and will be used to finance a (?pilot) project, a program for the construction of feeder roads and bridges in the Central Region, the rehabilitation of water supply installations at Sokode and the Atakpame (?water treatment) plant, the rehabilitation of the hydro-electric power station at Kpime [passage indistinct]. The second agreement is for 2,440,050,000 CFA francs to be used to finance rural development and transport projects. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

Savimbi Addresses European Parliament Conservatives

AU221414 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Strasbourg, Oct 22 (AFP) — Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA guerrillas fighting Angola's leftist government, Wednesday made a controversial address to conservative members of the European Parliament, calling for negotiations to end the civil war that "is destroying our country and our young people."

Mr. Savimbi, speaking in the building here housing the elected assembly of the 12-nation European Economic Community, appealed for international pressure to be put on the Luanda government to launch talks "without conditions."

"Europe has a tremendous responsibility in southern Africa and in Angola," he said. "We have been fighting the liberation struggle for 26 years and are ready to negotiate a cease-fire now without conditions to stop the civil war which is destroying our country and our young people. I think we have created the conditions to force our fellow-countrymen to negotiate."

Mr. Savimbi, whose National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) claims to control more than one-third of Angola, was invited to Strasbourg in a private capacity by 103 conservative members of the European Parliament.

His visit, the first stop on a European tour that will also take him to Paris, Bonn and London, has been bitterly criticized by representatives of Third World countries and leftist groups.

Ambassadors of developing countries linked to the Community by trade accords have asked the Parliament's French president, Pierre Pflimlin, not to meet with Mr. Savimbi. Jacques Delors, president of the Community's Executive Commission, has already indicated that he will not receive the Angolan rebel leader.

Mr. Savimbi, addressing the parliamentarians in French and Portuguese, also said that the strategic Benguela rail line running from Zambia and Zaire to the Angolan port of Lobito repeatedly sabotaged by his fighters would remain closed "as long as there is no peace in Angola."

The line is regarded as a key link for the exports of landlocked "Frontline" States confronting South Africa in the region and was used in particular prior to the fighting in Angola by Zaire to ship its copper to the sea.

The UNITA leader, whose forces receive arms from South Africa and the United States, said 40,000 Cuban "mercenaries" were now backing up Angolan Government troops. There were also 5,000 East German specialists and Soviet instructors, whose ranks "have risen in recent years from 1,500 to 2,500."

"You know that we are not lacking in determination and our equipment is better than before," he said. "We shall continue to fight if necessary as we find it difficult to accept Soviet domination of our country — through Cuban soldiers."

In an interview conducted earlier on his arrival in this city on the West German border, Mr. Savimbi expressed regret at the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel in a plane crash in South Africa, praising him as "a combatant from the very beginning who understood our position."

"After his death, which leaves a vacuum, the balance in southern Africa is even more precarious," he told *Agence France-Presse*. "It is vital to find a negotiated solution for Angola and to dismantle apartheid."

Praises U.S. Aid to UNITA

AU221844 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Strasbourg, France, Oct 22 (AFP) — Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA guerrillas fighting Angola's leftist government, Wednesday praised U.S. aid to his movement, saying weapons provided earlier this year by Washington had enabled it to shoot down 29 government aircraft.

Mr. Savimbi's comments at a news conference followed a controversial address to conservative members of the European Parliament, in which he called for negotiations to end Angola's protracted civil war.

It was the clearest indication yet by the Angolan rebel leader that his forces had received shoulder-held Stinger anti-aircraft missiles as part of a 15 million dollar covert aid package from the United States. [passage omitted]

Mr. Savimbi, who claims his forces hold more than one-third of Angola, applauded the administration of President Ronald Reagan for providing his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) with advanced weaponry after his visit last February to Washington.

"The President of the United States supports UNITA and the weapons we have received from the American Government helped us greatly to mark military victories and shoot down 29 enemy aircraft," he told reporters.

The UNITA leader was more coy on his relations with South Africa, which he has previously admitted provided supplies for his rebels.

He said the rebel group's survival "does not depend on aid from South Africa. That aid is not linked to us supporting the Pretoria regime, which oppresses blacks."

The UNITA leader said he had been in contact "on a personal basis" with members of Angola's ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and indicated he would welcome any mediation bid, particularly from French President Francois Mitterrand. [passage omitted]

Europarliament Calls UNITA 'Terrorist Organization'

AU230946 Paris AFP in English 0324 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Strasbourg, France, Oct 23 (AFP) — Two hours after Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi had talks Wednesday with rightwing MPs at the European Parliament building here, a plenary session of the assembly narrowly passed a resolution branding his UNITA movement "a terrorist organization".

The vote was 152 to 150, out of a house of 518 Euro-MPs. The motion condemned the United States for supporting UNITA.

It also asked the 12-nation European Economic Community "to entertain no relations with this terrorist organization which supports the South African regime by continuing to destabilize Angola and southern Africa generally".

Commentary Warns West Europe on UNITA Assistance

MB191417 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Oct 86

[ANGOP commentary: "Cooperate With Principles"]

[Text] [Words indistinct] (?recently stated by) the Angolan head of state, UNITA has always been and is still a terrorist organization that would not have [words indistinct] without the protection of the racist South Africans. This publicly known fact was acknowledged by its own ringleader when he admitted to journalists that when a man is drowning he does not choose the arm he is clinging to. This arm is clearly identified — racist South Africa. Documents now in the hands of the main Western news media unequivocally prove that UNITA is an organization that was conceived to commit barbaric crimes. The trail of blood UNITA leaves among the defenseless people of Angola is far greater than the path that the one recently left by [words indistinct] among the French.

A UN commission of inquiry that traveled to Angola in October 1985 stated that it was absolutely impossible to separate the crimes committed by the anti-Angolan gangs and the racist South African forces. Botha bears the same mark. It is this terrorist organizaiton, however, which is responsible for [words indistinct] crimes, that several Western European politicians seek to (?rehabilitate) and clear of any responsibility. It is not possible to hide the racist motives behind such an initiative. It is publicly known that Western Europe unanimously condemned the few attacks that hit the French capital, but it now remains silent when attempts are made to promote a notorious terrorist gang. Western Europe's double standards are so evident that while the EEC shows an interest in developing relations with Angola, the European Parliament invites an anti-Angolan terrorist to visit its headquarters. The Community's silence is puzzling and likely to damage bilateral relations.

Cooperation must also be based on political goals. Angola cannot afford to enter into cooperation accords with quarters that partially or totally use the facilities and gains of that cooperation to assist the enemies of its people. The People's Republic of Angola is interested in cooperation with all countries of the world willing to accept just that. Cooperation with the EEC has not displeased the Angolan authorities, but it cannot be carried out without principles and at any cost. To allow campaigns and even conspiracies to be waged against the People's Republic of Angola from the rostrum of the European Parliament cannot but harm the possibility of developing the existing relations with the EEC. Complacency toward the enemies of the Angolan people will inevitably have consequences.

Those who (?have been carefully following the reports) on Angola's external and commercial relations will certainly note that there are European capitalist countries, namely France, Britain, and the FRG with which Angola maintains trade links that are favorable to all sides. The People's Republic of Angola, a free and sovereign country with a government established by the will of the people, is interested in further developing these trade links, but it will not do so by compromising its principles.

UNITA Rejects Amnesty International Report

MB201456 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 20 Oct (KUP) — UNITA has emphatically rejected accusations in an Amnesty International report that (?refers) to human rights violations in 1985. UNITA accuses Amnesty of acting as a mouthpiece of disinformation on behalf of Soviet-Cuban expansionism in Angola, according to a communique issued and signed by UNITA chairman Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

Furthermore, UNITA challenges Amnesty to send a delegation to inspect the liberated areas, the communique adds, so that Amnesty might talk to people they claim are dead or oppressed and thus not appear so ridiculous.

Amnesty International's position, according to UNITA, clearly favors the MPLA, considering the fact that the MPLA executed 103 UNITA members in Luena, Bie, Huambo, Dondo, Ndalatando, and Malange in 1985. The executions were public and were announced by the MPLA. The renowned London-based organization seems to be the only group unaware of these executions.

The UNITA Central Committe communique stressed that it has called international attention to facts such as the refusal of Amnesty International to visit UNITA areas in August 1986; UNITA's good treatment of 650 MPLA soldiers and officers, who can be visited by anyone desiring to do so; and the MPLA campaign to force conscription of 12- and 13-year-olds.

MPLA Issues Statement on Machel Death

MB221347 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Statement" on the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau issued in Luanda on 21 October]

[Text] Two days have passed since the announcement of the death of Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and

president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on 19 October as a result of an aircraft crash in South Africa's Natal Province [as heard]. The aircraft was returning from Lusaka, where Marshal Samora Machel had attended a meeting with Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, the host country.

Regarding the tragic death of the Mozambican president, the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau last night issued the following statement:

Angolan people, comrades, and compatriots: The Polical Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola have learned with profound sorrow and grief of the death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, as a result of an aircraft crash while he was returning from Lusaka, Zambia, to Mozambique on 19 October this year.

This is an irrecoverable loss for the Mozambican people, struggling Africa, and all mankind. Comrade Samora Moises Machel was a fearless revolutionary, a leader and statesman of vision who projected his image as a great leader of our time beyond Mozambique's national boundaries. The death of Comrade Samora Moises is a severe blow for the sister people of Mozambique, who regarded him as the father of the nation and the founder of the Republic.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel managed to embody the most legitimate aspirations of the Mozambican people from Rovuma River to Maputo River. Under his sure and clear leadership, the Mozambican people achieved their national independence. Comrade Samora Machel knew how to guide the Mozambican people in all decisive moments of the struggle against colonialism, thus systematically deepening and organizing the revolution along a correct line of orientation. He was also able to achieve the neutralization of reactionaries and independence on 25 June 1975.

For his qualities as revolutionary leader, his tenacity in the face of racist South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique, and his limitless faith in the final victory, Comrade Samora Moises Machel won the admiration, affection, and respect of all our people, from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province.

Comrades and compatriots: We are linked with the Mozambican people by solid fraternal and solidarity ties forged during the common struggle against Portuguese colonialism as well as by the struggle for preservation of national independence and the people's gains achieved under great hardship. The Angolan people feel deep sorrow at the premature death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Our sadness is made even greater by the fact that he should die at a time when he and the other Frontline States leaders sought ways to counter the increase of imperialist actions aimed at the bloody suffocation of revolutionary processes in southern Africa in the framework of the general imperialist strategy of domination. However, we are sure that Comrade Samora Machel's firmness and determination as well as his teachings — which were based on the will of the people — will enlighten new generations of Mozambican revolutionaries in the struggle for the construction of a new society.

Angolan people, comrades: In the face of the tragic death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee hereby conveys heartfelt condolences and militant solidarity to the Mozambican people, party, and Government, as well as the bereaved family.

Long live the eternal Angolan-Mozambican friendship. Eternal glory to Samora Moises Machel.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Luanda, 21 October 1986

[Signed] Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

Dos Santos Regrets Loss of Machel Leadership

MB221357 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] In a message sent to the Frelimo Party Central Committee, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos writes that, with the death of President Samora Machel, the Angolan people have lost a sincere friend and Africa, one of the greatest leaders of our time. President Machel was an indefatigable combatant for peace, liberty, and social justice who dedicated all his life to the real independence of the peoples. Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos says that thanks to his merits as a consistent revolutionary and a leader of vision Comrade Samora Machel successfully led his people's heroic struggle for national independence and the construction of a just society free of the exploitation of man by man.

In the opinion of the Angolan head of state and the world at large the premature passing of Comrade Samora Machel is an irretrievable loss for Africa. In his message to the Frelimo Party Central Committee, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos notes that the passing of President Samora Machel occurs at a crucial time in the history of the southern African people, when imperialism, through destabilization and aggression, seeks to impede the establishment of a climate of peace, understanding, and cooperation among the countries in the region.

BOTSWANA

Students Hold Peaceful March, Blame RSA for Crash

MB221216 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1111 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Students of the University of Botswana today held a peaceful march [words indistinct] a letter to the minister for

presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, on the death of President Machel.

The students marched through the streets of Gaborone carrying placards which accused South Africa of the death of President Machel and expressed support for the people of Mozambique, some of which read: Samora Machel rest in peace. We are on your side and your blood will nourish the tree that will bear the fruit of freedom.

In their statement, the University of Botswana students rejected what they called the flimsy and nonsensical explanation given by the Pretoria regime on the plane crash in which President Machel was killed. [5-second break in transmission] the background of the activities of the counterrevolutionary Mozambique National Resistance bandits who operate from South Africa and Malawi [words indistinct] threats by South Africa's minister of defense, Mr Magnus Malan [2-second break in transmission] they believe that the plane crash (?was) an act of international terrorism designed to eliminate the entire leadership of Frelimo. The students recalled in the statement that the victory of Frelimo in the Mozambican revolution was a setback to South Africa.

LESOTHO

900 Students March in Protest of Machel Death

MB221723 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Lesotho students have staged a march to protest the death of President Samora Machel. More than 900 students from the University of Lesotho marched to Maseru, but police using teargas prevented the marchers from reaching their destination. The students carried placards saying South Africa was to blame for the death of the Mozambican leader. President Machel died in a plane crash in South African territory on Sunday night.

MALAWI

Banda Sends Condolences to Mozambique, Graca Machel

MB221405 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] His excellency the life president announced (?with sadness) the death of the Mozambican president, Marshal Samora Machel, who died in a plane accident last Sunday. The life president noted that the death of President Machel had robbed Africa of one of its figures and called for a 1-minute silence in honor of the late Marshal Samora Machel.

His excellency the life president yesterday sent a message of condolences to the people of Mozambique in which he expressed great shock for the sudden, violent, and tragic death of President Machel. He described the late President Machel as a dear brother and colleague and said his death was a personal loss to the life president and the people of Malawi as a whole and that the vacuum left would be hard to fill. The message added that Marshal Samora Machel symbolized the national unity of Mozambique and that (?with) his death Mozambique had lost [words indistinct] and the international community a statesman of spectacular stature. The life president also conveyed personal condolences, as well as those of the Malawi Government, party, and people of Malawi to Madame Graca Machel and the bereaved families of all those who lost their lives. He said the people of Malawi joined the people of Mozambique in prayers [words indistinct]

In Lilongwe, the office of the president's cabinet issued a statement saying all flags will fly at half-mast until the burial ceremony of President Machel.

MOZAMBIQUE

Ministers Receive Zambian, Angolan Officials

MB221654 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] In Maputo this afternoon, Marcelino dos Santos, Joaquim Chissano, and Mario Machungo, all members of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, received the Zambian foreign minister who came to present his country's condolences and familiarize himself with the situation after the death of President Samora Machel. The Zambian foreign minister's visit is also aimed at arranging the transportation of the body of the Zambian ambassador to Mozambique who also died during Sunday's tragic incident.

Also this afternoon, the three members of the Frelimo Party supreme leadership received Angolan Minister of Interior Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, who also presented condolences following the death of President Machel. The audiences were at the headquarters of the Frelimo Party Central Committee in Maputo.

Joaquim Chissano and Mario Machungo also received this afternoon Eduardo Faleiro, Indian minister of foreign affairs, [title as heard], who came to Mozambique to present condolences and familiarize himself with the situation following President Samora Machel's death. During the meeting, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano reaffirmed Mozambique's continued readiness to cooperate with India and pursue the existing programs.

Chissano Briefs Foreign Diplomatic Corps

MB221954 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] In Maputo this evening, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano held a meeting with the diplomatic corps accredited to Mozambique. The meeting was to brief the diplomatic corps on the tragic air accident that last Sunday resulted in the death of President Samora Machel and senior officials, as well as party and state cadres. Through the diplomats present at the meeting, the foreign minister appealed to the international community for assistance to Mozambique in strengthening its defense capacity. Chissano made it clear that we were not asking for assistance to attack anybody but to defend our country. The Mozambican foreign minister also briefed the diplomats on the funeral cere-

mony of the deceased Mozambican head of state Samora Machel.

People's Assembly Orders Elections Suspension

MB221755 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1718 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Resolution" on suspension of Mozambican general elections by the People's Assembly Standing Commission and the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, issued in Maputo on 22 October]

[Text] The People's Assembly Standing Commission approved Resolution No 6/86 which we now read:

From Rovuma River to Maputo River, the Mozambican people are in a state of pain and profound sorrow following the tragic death of the spreme leader of the Mozambican revolution. During the same tragic incident, other senior officials and party and state cadres lost their lives causing deep grief throughout the country. The nation is mourning, and all Mozambicans pay homage to the victims of such a sad incident.

The People's Assembly Standing Commission, taking into account the state of consternation facing our people, has determined the following within the terms of Article 34 of the electoral law:

Article one, the calendar fixed for the second general elections is suspended temporarily without prejudice to the validity of all electoral acts carried out until the coming into force of the present resolution.

Article two, the People's Assembly Standing Commission will fix soon after the funeral ceremonies the new dates for the conclusion of the ongoing electoral process.

Article three, the present resolution comes immediately into force .

Approved by the People's Assembly Standing Commission

[Signed] The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee

Communique Establishes Inquiry Commission

MB221915 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Maputo on 22 October]

[Text] With a view to carrying out a rigorous inquiry into the causes which led to the crash of the plane which carried His Excellency Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic, and senior officials, as well as party and state cadres, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers have established a National Commission of Inquiry. The National Commission of Inquiry comprises the following individuals:

Lieutenant General Armando Emilio Guebuza, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party.

Major General Jacinto Soares Veloso, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of cooperation.

Colonel Sergio Vieira, a member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister of security.

Major General Antonio Hama Thai, a member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and Air Force commander.

Colonel Lagos Lidimo, a member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and a senior officer of the Mozambique Armed Forces.

Engineer Rui Gomes Lousa, deputy minister of transport and communications.

Hipolito Patricio, deputy minister of interior.

Major (Joao Hunguana), pilot and chief of General Staff of the Air Force.

Engineer Antonio Neves, a technician of Mozambique Airlines.

Anibal Samuel, director of Maputo International Airport.

Agapito Colasso, director of the National Aeronautics School.

(Paulo Machanga), jurist attached to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

(Patricio Latimbe), pilot with Mozambique Airlines.

Lieutenant (Carlos Zacarias Pessane), aeronautical engineer.

The struggle continues.

Maputo, 22 October 1986.

First Findings Given to Commission

MB230606 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Health announced yesterday that the first findings of forensic examinations carried out on the victims of last Sunday's tragic accident have already been handed over to the National Inquiry Commission. [passage omitted]

Maputo Reports African Accusations Against RSA

MB221934 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Several African leaders, including the Zambian president, Kenneth Kaunda, have said South Africa was directly responsible for President Machel's tragic death. President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda also referred to the suspicious circumstances of the plane crash. He said the African people should know the kicks of a dying horse and brace themselves for dealing more blows to the enemy in vengeance for heroes like Samora Machel, who he said had been murdered by criminals seeking to perpetuate an unjust order on the continent.

Source Says Pilot Error Likely in Machel Crash

LD230050 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Reporting from Maputo, the *Noticias de Portugal* news agency correspondent Augusto de Carvalho quotes a source at the Mozambican Civil Aeronautics Authority to the effect that a navigational error was the very likely cause of the crash that killed President Samora Machel. [passage omitted]

A team of Soviet aviation experts have arrived in Maputo to take part in the examination of the aircraft's black boxes, currently still being held by the South African authorities.

The source quoted in the *Noticias de Portugal* report, who asked not to be identified, said that the presidential plane, a Soviet TU-134, contacted Maputo air traffic control for the last time at precisely 2120. According to the source, the pilot then said that he was at 3,000 feet and would be landing in 5 minutes. It was at that moment that Maputo air traffic control lost touch with the plane, which is thought to have crashed immediately afterward.

Judging by the site of the crash, the plane must have been between 60 to 70 km from Maputo, flying at under 300 km per hour. Therefore there was no way the TU-134 could have reached Maputo airport in 5 minutes, the source stressed, pointing out that these facts would seem to point to navigation error as the cause of the crash. [passage omitted]

Speaking to the Mozambican news agency AIM, a U.S. Air Force specialist who asked not to be named said that a plane can be made to stray off course by electronic means. The U.S. officer, who said he was very familiar with the TU-134, added that the South African military have the necessary technology for interfering with a plane's navigational system and creating a false alternative course. [passage omitted]

Machel Lying-in-State Postponed for 24 Hours

MB230625 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] For organizational reasons, the lying-in-state of President Samora Machel, which was due to begin today, has been postponed for 24 hours. A previous communique stated that the coffin with the remains of President Samora Machel would be on view to the public from today. However, this ceremony has now been postponed for 24 hours.

Maputo Carries Samora Machel Biography

MB211555 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Biography of President Samora Moises Machel]

[Text] Samora Moises Machel was born to a peasant family in Xilembene village near the fertile lands of Limpopo valley, Gaza Province, on 29 September 1933. His grandparents and great-grandparents took active part in the patriotic wars of resistance against colonial conquest. His paternal grandfather was one of the commanders of the great Maguiguane's troops. His maternal grandparents were deported first to Angola and then to Sao Tome and Principe where they died. Thus, since his early days Samora Machel was brought up in accordance with the patriotic traditions of his family.

The colonial-capitalist exploitation helped him to rapidly become aware of the oppression to which he was subjected. During his youth Samora Moises Machel experienced the forced cotton production in which the monopolist companies compelled the Africans to plant vast areas of cotton which was subsequently purchased by the companies at extremely low prices. Countless people starved to death as a result of this general exploitation. Many peasants were, therefore, forced to abandon their land and had to accept being sold to the gold mines of South Africa's Rand. Samora Machel's eldest brother and many of his close relatives died in the mines. Some of them returned home as permanent invalids.

In the early 1950's the colonial-fascist government expelled the Limpopo peasants from their land in order to settle there landless Portuguese peasants. The land farmed by Samora Machel's father was confiscated by the colonialists and his house flattened to the ground.

In order to obtain an education Samora Machel could only go to Catholic schools. In addition to having to pay high fees, at school the students had to plow the mission's rich lands. Yet, for their meals they only got flour and toasted peanut cooked in salt water. The teachers were only interested in teaching catechism. The students' progress was solely the result of their own efforts. It was, therefore, due to his own efforts that Samora Moises Machel completed primary education. Secondary education was not allowed for Africans. The missionaries proposed to the rebel — as they called Samora Moises Machel — that he go to the seminary where he could continue his secondary education. Samora Machel refused and decided to go to work. He completed a nursing course and afterward he paid for his own secondary education in night school.

In late 1950's marked the rapid growth of patriotic awareness on the African Continent. Samora Moises Machel and his companions carefully watched the Vietnamese liberation struggle against French colonialism, the liberation struggle in Algeria, and the first independences in Africa. The conflict in the Congo

and the beginning of the armed struggle for national liberation in Angola in 1961 constituted a powerful catalyst to the Mozambican patriotic movement, filling Samora Moises Machel and his companions with enthusiasm.

(?Under the) leadership of Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, Frelimo was formed on 25 June 1962, and Samora Moises Machel immediately joined the movement. Samora Moises Machel was among the first groups trained in Algeria in 1963. Samora Moises Machel actively participated in th launching of the armed struggle on 25 September 1964 by working out plans, selecting combatants, and organizing their infiltration. He was then assigned the task of training our forces. In 1965 he led the launch of the armed struggle in Niassa's eastern sector. Afterward he organized the great center for political and military training at Nashingwea where cadres of the Mozambican revolution were politically and military trained, thus becoming active agents of social transformation.

After the assassination of Filipe Magaia in 1966, the Frelimo Central Committee appointed Samora Moises Machel secretary of the Department of Defense, thus becoming a member of the Central Committee. Under his leadership, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique, FPLM, were then organized, and an intense process of political and ideological education of the forces was launched to heighten their technical and combat skills.

Led by Samora Moises Machel, FPLM forces intensified the armed struggle for liberation and began a process of transformation in the areas defined by him. Samora Moises Machel gave concrete guidance to this process by supporting a systematic replacement of feudal structures in power with people's comittees which organized and guided the lives of the masses.

He began the campaign of the cooperatives with the objective of expanding the bases of collective production and collective trade. The appearance of liberated areas thus indicated a change in the nature of the struggle. The liberated area thus became an area with a mobile political and economic life and social and (?trade) relations which broke away from the system of exploitation of man by man. Thus, this implied the development of the class struggle.

The period between 1967 and 1970 saw the development of the armed struggle for national liberation [words indistinct] the class struggle. The reactionary forces, the new exploiters, launched continuous attacks against the protectors of the people's interests, especially the FPLM forces, which were, politically, our people's most aware and organized sector.

It was in this struggle that Samora Moises Machel showed himself to be the unwavering defender of the people's cause and a soldier of the socialist revolution. Thus he took command of the revolutionary forces. The FPLM forces, under the leadership of Samora Moises Machel, played an active role in the second congress of the Frelimo Party, thus permitting the triumph of the revolutionary cells. The reactionaries and the new exploiters then lost the hope of legally defeating the revolutionary forces. The reactionary forces became openly allied to colonialism and murdered thousands of revolutionary leaders such as Sansao Muthemba, Paulo Kankomba, and Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane.

Faced with this grave crisis [words indistinct], Samora Moises Machel managed to simultaneously guarantee the isolation of all anti-popular thinking and the reaffirmation of all patriotic forces. It was against this background that the third session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, which convened in April 1969, condemned reactionary thinking and created the President's Council in order to preserve unity. Comrade Samora Moises Machel was appointed to the President's Council.

In May 1970, after doing away with reactionaries, the fourth session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee elected Comrade Samora Moises Machel chairman of the Frelimo Party, thus consummating the triumph of popular thinking and the people's interests. Under his leadership, the national liberation struggle became a democratic and popular revolution. The FPLM forces, led by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, stepped up the people's liberation struggle and dealt powerful blows to the colonialist and imperialist aggressors. This led to the final collapse of the Portuguese regime and its war machine in 1974.

The seventh session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee in June 1975 swore Comrade Samora Moises Machel in as president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Under his leadership, Mozambique's total and complete independence was proclaimed and the worker-peasant alliance state was created on 25 June 1975. The land was nationalized. Education, health, and justice were stabilized. Rented buildings were nationalized. Revolutionary gains in the liberated areas were extended to all parts of the country and expanded.

The Third Congress of the Frelimo Party was held 3-4 February 1977. Under the leadership of Samora Moises, the vanguard party of the Mozambican working class and peasantry was created. Samora Machel was elected the chairman of the new party.

Besides proving himself a soldier, military commander, and leader of the patriotic and class struggle, Comrade Samora Moises Machel proved himself a notable Marxist theorist. His works depicting the historic experiences of the struggle of the Mozambique working class are remembered. These experiences were elevated to the category of Mozambican revolution theories. These theories integrate the scientific teory of Marxism-Leninism — the sole theory of the working class — and enrich it.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel also proved himself as an internationalist combatant, an indefatigable worker toward strengthening relations between the Mozambican revolution and the socialist countries, which are the natural allies of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and between the Frelimo Party and the progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel acted with perseverance toward consolidating and developing African unity in the interests of Africa's anti-imperialist struggle [words indistinct] of African resolution.

At the fourth congress of the Frelimo Party in April 1983, Comrade Samora Moises Machel was reelected chairman of the Frelimo Party.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel took active part in the creation of the Frontline States and in all decisions which advanced the liberation struggle in southern Africa. He played a fundamental role in the process of Zimbabwe's liberation struggle and carried out intensive work on military and diplomatic fronts, thus making the People's Republic of Mozambique the secure rearguard of the Zimbabwean sister people.

After Zimbabwe's liberation, together with the other Frontline States, President Samora Moises Machel undertook a consistent role of support for the Namibian liberation struggle and the eradication of apartheid in South Africa. Comrade Samora Moises Machel was co-founder of SADCC, an important front in the struggle against the system of economic dependency to which colonialism has historically subjected the southern African countries.

Through his deeds Comrade Samora Moises Machel brought great prestige to the Mozambican people and state, thus making them respected throughout the world.

Protocol on Professional Training Signed With GDR

MB181859 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] A cooperation protocol in the field of professional training valid for the next few years was signed in Maputo today between the Mozambique and GDR Governments. The protocol provides for professional training in the fields of civil construction, metallurgy, and administration and management among others. The documents were signed by Aguiar Mazula, secretary of state for labor, and Bodo Weidemann, GDR secretary for vocational training.

Aguiar Mazula said that the protocol has strengthened the fraternal links between the two countries, which date back to the period of armed struggle for national liberation. He added that the protocol is designed to attain a good level of development in the country. Bodo Weidemann described the accord signed between the two countries as important, particularly because the GDR can take part in Mozambique's development. We have attained a new stage of our cooperation, said Weidemann, who ends his 5-day visit to Mozambique today.

NAMIBIA

School Desegregation Driving Wedge in Politics

MB221419 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1223 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek Oct 22 SAPA — Tension is mounting in SWA/Namibia between the central government and the territory's second-tier administration for whites over the proposed desegregation of schools from next year. Exactly how sensitive the schools issue is among a section of the white community was highlighted by the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker. He reported today that white farmers at Leonardville in southern SWA/Namibia were threatening to "barricade" white schools using men with firearms next year to keep out children of other race groups.

At a public meeting at Outjo last night, the deputy leader of the SWA National Party [SWANP], Mr Jannie de Wet, said there would not be one iota of change to white schools in the new year. "What applied this year for admission requirements to our schools will also apply next year," he said. The SWANP, which controls the administration for whites, was prepared to fight the opening of its schools to all races "in court, in the appeal court," and even take up the issue with the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

Mr de Wet's remarks were seen as in open defiance of a resolution by the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government in the National Assembly earlier this month that race and colour would no longer be requirements for the admission of pupils to schools from next year. Schools that would be mainly affected by the measure were those reserved by the administration for whites for white children, the minister of national education, Mr Andrew Matjila, said. He added the government foresaw no problems that would lead to a lowering of education standards and strict admission requirements, based on sound educational principles, would be applied.

The education issue also brings into question the future of the Windhoek Teachers Training College [WTTC] which is controlled by the administration for whites, and reserved exclusively for the use of white students. The deputy minister of national education, Mr Piet Junius, earlier said the transitional government would want to transfer teachers' training courses from the central campus of the non-racial Academy for Tertiary Education in Windhoek to the WTTC. It was felt that expensive duplication of education was occurring in SWA/Namibia with a population of just over a million, based on purely racial grounds, he said.

Opponents of the SWANP point out that the WTTC has been severely underutilised since the building complex opened several years ago. The college presently has 126 students enrolled but according to official estimates, the WTTC could comfortably accommodate more than 600 students.

In a related development, a court application by the SWANP is due to be heard next week to disband the SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council (CC), and to institute a new council. If successful, the SWANP's application would mean that the CC would have to begin work from scratch. The CC, in its brief existence, has already had a turbulent history. Its work was delayed last year after a court application to set aside the appointment of its chairman, Mr Piet van der Byl, a former official of the Department of Justice who was given the status of a judge of the supreme court in the face of severe opposition. The matter was settled out of court by the parties of the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government and a retired Transvaal

judge, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, was appointed on January 12 this year to head the council.

This assignment was to formulate a constitution for SWA/Namibia within two years with the assistance of delegates from the member parties of their territory's transitional government.

In his Outjo speech last night, Mr de Wet said the council should be cancelled and reconstituted under the chairmanship of the South African-appointed administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Partners in the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government are highly critical of such a proposal. "It will only give credence to SWAPO's claims that we are controlled by Pretoria and that we are not functioning independently, if we have to draft a constitution under the supervision of a South African official," a spokesman for the SWA National Union in the transitional government said. First attempts to draw up a unified constitution for SWA/Namibia began in the mid-seventies with the Turnhalle constitutional conference. Latest developments indicate that a constitution to unify the territory's divided peoples is receding further into the future.

SOUTH AFRICA

Soviet Diplomat 'Satisfied' With Account of Crash

MB221213 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says South Africa is ignoring rumors and allegations that the country was responsible for the aircraft crash on Sunday night in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed. Mr Botha told newsmen at the Union Buildings in Pretoria this morning that a board had been appointed to inquire into the causes of the accident and that the truth would come out. He said generally such rumors had not appeared in any reputable newspaper in Europe or elsewhere and it also had not emanated from responsible quarters.

Mr Botha said the Soviet diplomat Mr Karpenko was present this morning during his meeting with the wife of the pilot. Mrs Ndvosselova had also expressed no suspicion about South Africa's alleged part in the crash. Mr Karpenko had listened to Mr Botha describe the scene of the accident to Mrs Ndvosselova. He had said he was satisfied and will report to his government on the matter. Mr Botha announced that a team would be arriving in South Africa from the Soviet Union today to investigate the circumstances of the accident. The Russians would be taking part in the inquiry in terms of the International Civil Aviation Convention which specified that the country where the aircraft had been manufactured could also take part in the investigation. Other parties which would be taking part in the preliminary inquiry would be the Department of Transport Affairs and the Mozambican Government.

UDF Suspects Government Complicity in Crash

MB201827 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1541 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 20 SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] expressed its "deep shock at the tragic and untimely death of President Samora Machel and other senior Mozambican officials at the weekend."

"The death has come at a time when the heroic people of Mozambique need their leadership and wisdom more than ever before," the UDF said in a statement released in Johannesburg today. "State President Mr P.W. Botha will have to do better than pretend that he is shocked and aggrieved at this terrible misfortune that has befallen one of the staunchest opponents of apartheid. If anything, what South Africa hs been saying about and doing in Mozambique through its Renamo surrogates gives us reasonable grounds to suspect South African involvement in this plane crash. We know that Mozambicans are a people with tremendous courage and resilience. We are confident that a thousand more Machels will emerge to take up from where our fallen comrades have left off. Their struggle is our struggle."

Spokesman Dismisses Accusations of Crash Complicity

MB221738 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1729 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 22, SAPA — The truth about the cause of the air disaster in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed on Sunday would be established by the international investigation to be conducted soon, a spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today in reaction to accusations South Africa was to blame for the accident.

The president of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the African National Congress, and others have said they hold South Africa responsible.

Mr Botha's spokesman said the minister had refused to even reply to inquiries on the accusations. Mr Botha "does not deem it fit to reply to such fabricated and unfounded allegations. The board of inquiry, being handled under international aviation rules with Soviet and Mozambican participation, will make its findings and the truth will come out," he said.

It is understood the Russian aviation experts who will take part in the investigation are en route already and should arrive at the crash site, from Maputo, by tomorrow.

No Date Set for Commission's Inquiry Into Crash

MB230501 Johannebsurg SAPA in English
2346 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, Oct 22, SAPA — The Margo commission of inquiry into the air disaster in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique died, will begin its work as soon as the preliminary investigation into the disaster has been completed.

Mr Justice C.S. Margo, who has just completed his investigation into the South African tax system, has said it was still uncertain when the commission's work will begin.

"It is still too early to say when the preliminary investigation will be completed," he said. As soon as it has been completed the commission's inquiry will begin.

The location where the commission will work from will be determined according to circumstance. "We are prepared to travel and sit in any place to hear evidence of import to the inquiry.

"It will be a public inquiry unless circumstances require evidence be heard in camera. I am however not sure under which circumstances evidence would require in camera hearings," he said.

COSATU Expresses Shock at Machel Death
MB201815 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 20 SAPA — The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] today expressed shock at the death of Mozambique President Samora Machel.

"We are stunned and shocked by the sudden death of Pres Samora Machel, one of the greatest African leaders of our time. His death is a heavy blow to all those locked in the fight against apartheid and exploitation in southern Africa. He will be remembered for his consistent and courageous stand against apartheid, even at the risk of continued attack from the Pretoria government." His leadership would also be missed in the Nonaligned Movement, the Organisation of African Unity and world politics in general, COSATU said.

"In his own country he will be mourned by his country people for the role he played in the struggle against colonialist domination and exploitation. He sought to lead his country on the difficult road to socialism — a society that seeks economic justice and puts the interests of workers before profits."

"Unfortunately, Frelimo's efforts at economic and social reconstruction were sabotaged at every turn by the Pretoria-led forces of chaos and oppression in the sub-continent," COSATU continued. "COSATU salutes the courageous working people of Mozambique who continue to resist Pretoria domination. They have made untold sacrifices in the struggle for liberation in SA, and no doubt will continue to pay a high price until South Africa itself is free. We are confident that Mozambique will overcome this huge loss and continue to play an important role among the Frontline States."

Dutch Reformed Synod Denounces Apartheid
MB221111 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town Oct 22 SAPA — The NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] general synod today agreed that apartheid was an unscriptural error which had to be denounced.

The church was convinced, the synod said, that the application of apartheid as a political and social system which unustly discriminated against groups, could not be accepted on Christian ethical grounds because, "it is in conflict with the principles of neighbourly love and justice."

This meant that it inevitably affected the human dignity of everyone involved.

The synod also decided that the suffering of people, for which it had great appreciation, could not be attributed to apartheid alone but to a variety of factors of social and political reality within which people of various communities rejected one another.

"Inasmuch as the church and its members have a share in this, it confesses it with great humility and remorse," the synod decided.

The synod finally decided that the church declared itself willing in the spirit of Christ to cooperate in the search for solutions for the South African society in order that each community may attain the highest possible joy of life.

In formulating its rejection of aparthied, the synod had postponed a decision in order to give the commission revising its race policy an opportunity to marry its majority recommendation with minority findings and amendments from the floor.

The final adoption of the new race policy draft "church and society" was completed without the clauses on apartheid.

A four point package was presented to the synod this morning after it had voted to remain a member of the reform ecumenical synod, one of its long-standing and consistent critics for the NGK's stand on apartheid.

In the new formulation, wich the synod accepted after the chair made a ruling that only those opposing it should speak, major elements of the original clauses were retained but the word "apartheid" was included for the first time in a recommendation of the commission.

As one opponent of the decision pointed out the word "apartheid" had appeared only once in the entire "church and society" subject and that was in a minority recommendation of the new moderator, Professor Johan Heyns, in connection with this particular decision.

He lamented along with other speakers that it was now to become part of the church's official race relations policy document.

The chairman of the commission and former moderator, the Rev Kobus Potgieter, admitted that the commission had tried to avoid the word, "and all its unfortuante accents."

"But has the time not arrived that we admit to ourselves, and tell our people and the world clearly that this is our viewpoint."

Mr Andries Gous, who spoke in support of the revised proposals before the chair's ruling, said that he was in a practice where he dealt psychiatrically with people every day.

They were sick and unhappy because they had for so long struggled against and denied that they were sick, but once the admission came it brought total freedom and joy and made them new.

There was a great divide between the NG Kerk and its "daughters" as there so often was between parent and children.

These divides came about mostly because those in responsible positions who made mistakes were not prepared to admit it to their juniors.

"Neither of us are right but together we make a winning combination," he said.

The initiative had to be taken by the NG Kerk who was in a position of responsibility, and it would find that there would be great acceptance, restfulness and love descending on the country and its people.

"We must say we are sorry and show that we have denounced it (apartheid) and that we now also expect from them a new attitude and appreciation."

The synod them decided that after the contemplation within the church of the principal and scriptural foundation of the policy of apartheid had continued for many years in its magazines, conferences, commissions and synods, it had arrived at the conviction that forced separation and the division of peoples could not be taken as a prescription from the bible.

"The attempt to justify biblically such a prescription, must be admitted as an error and denounced."

'One Church' Concept Rejected

MB210803 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The general synod of the NG [Nederduitse Gereformeerde — Dutch Reformed] Church has decided that racism is a sin which may not be committed by any person or church. The synod found during its debate on the draft document on race relations, entitled Church and Society, that racism was a moral misconception robbing people of their dignity, rights, and duties. It led to repression and exploitation and should be rejected and fought in any form.

The synod decided to work towards justice for all groups in social, educational, economical, political, and other fields. In addition, government policy and other action should be tested gainst the demands of justice and fairness before God.

The synod also decided to reject the concept of one family of NG churches. It was decided that fundamentally the NG Church was one, but that in practice it existed separately and that the church should be called upon to demonstrate unity more clearly by penetrating talks between member churches in the light of the scriptures and practicla circumstances. Professor A.B. du Toit of the University of Pretoria said in a aminority stand on the policy on race relations that there shouldbe church unity in practice. However, it was argued that by accepting the stand the church would be bound to follow a certain model and that it would become paternalistic, bringing its independence into question.

Third U.S. Company To Pull Out of Country

MB221106 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Another American company is pulling out of the country. This time it is Honeywell Incorporated, a middle-range computer company. A report in a Minneapolis newspaper says the decision was made yesterday at a board meeting in Scotland. Negotiations for the sale are in their final stages but a definite agreement has not yet been reached. The newspaper says the decision has been confirmed by a company board member. Honeywell's South African subsidiary employs about 159 people, a third of whom are black. It is the third American-based company to announce it is withdrawing in as many days. First to go was General Motors, followed yesterday by IBM computers.

West German Firms Not To Withdraw From Country

MB230752 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Federal Union of West German industries says members of the union with interests in South Africa are not considering following the example of American companies, and withdrawing from South Africa. Four American companies have announced that they had to sell their shares in South African subsidiaries. They are General Motors, IBM, Honeywell, and Warner Communications. About 300 West German companies, including Siemens, Volkswagen, and BMW, have interests in South Africa. The spokesman said, however, that the economic recession in South Africa was affecting West Germany's trade relations with the country. Both West German exports to South Africa and investments in the country had decreased. He said the industrial union was opposed to punitive economic measures against South Africa because the country could not solve its problems without a healthy economy.

Radio Comments on Withdrawal of Foreign Companies

MB230526 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Foreign investments, and new infusions of foreign investments, bring with them new employment opportunities, managerial expertise, and the latest technology from abroad. It would be in the interests of the South African economy to have more, not less, injection of foreign capital. The announcements by Coca Cola, General Motors, and IBM on their South African operations are, therefore, a matter for regret.

That having been said, there are other perspectives that should be taken note of.

In the first place, the three corporations have not initiated a total withdrawal from South Africa. Their products will continue to be marketed and sold in this country.

Secondly, the transfer of the local operations of these giant corporations to South African ownership will have beneficial effects.

What has become clear from their disengagement announcements is that the resilience of the South African economy and the commitment of local businessmen is such that the shocks of such actions can be absorbed. Various options are available, ranging from the outright sale of subsidiaries to South African interests to the transfer of shareholdings to employees and franchise or licensing agreements. In this regard, it is particularly important to note that mechanisms can be devised that will ensure the continued employment of workers — and even their more active participation in the well-being of their corporations through shareholding and profit-sharing.

As these and similar actions in the future are taken, foreign-imposed dictates on South African business, such as the Sullivan Code, will become increasingly irrelevant, leaving South Africans to get on with the job of improving human relationships according to their own consciences, and sparing South Africans the political pontificating of some foreign corporations' chiefs.

This, in turn, implies a diminution of United States influence in South Africa, and the extent of the diminution of this influence will be related to the degree to which other American corporations follow the lead of their compatriots. There is a direct correlation between the political influence one country has on another and their trading and other relationships.

For many years, there have been threats of disinvestment, and much uncertainty — and anxiety — has been created as a result. More than 60 American companies have taken disinvestment action last year and this year, without undue disruption to the economy. Now that three of the biggest corporations in the United States have turned threat into action, and mechanisms have been devised to cushion the impact of their action, the uncertainty and the anxiety appear to have been exaggerated.

The potential for harm to be done to the South African economy remains and will have to be considered and guarded against at all times. But the experience of the Coca Cola, General Motors, and IBM cases shows that the feared agony can be overcome. And an added bonus could well be reduced foreign political interference in the future of South Africa.

Colored Ambassador to Netherlands Appointed

MB221354 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1254 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 22 SAPA — South Africa's first coloured ambassador, Dr Frank Quint, has been appointed to represent the Republic in the Netherlands. The appointment of Dr Quint, 65, presently a member of the President's Council, was announced in Pretoria today by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Dr Quint, the second non-white to be appointed an ambassador, will replace Mr D.Y. Louw, who has been transferred elsewhere. He was born in Worcester on April 10, 1921 and he and his wife, Sophia, have five children. Dr Quint, who started his career in education as assistant teacher in 1942, was the first coloured person to be appointed as a rector when he took over that position at the Hewat Training College in Athlone in Cape Town in 1965. He later became the first coloured person to become chief inspector for (coloured) education in the Transvaal, Free State and Natal, and later for the Cape. In 1981 he was appointed to the President's Council.

Dr Quint is also a lay preacher in the Methodist church and is a member of the SA broadcasting board, as well as of the executive council of the University of the Western Cape.

Dr Quint, who represents the Labour Party in the President's Council, commented: "I am very excited about the appointment and always welcome a new challenge. I am pleased that I am the first of my people to be appointed to this position but I will ensure that I do not remain the only one." Dr Quint, who expects to move to The Hague by the beginning of next year, said he would ensure that more coloureds were appointed ambassadors.

NRP To Consider Resolution To Dissolve

MB201231 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0823 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Durban Oct 20 SAPA — The New Republic Party [NRP] might dissolve and become part of the broad-based, anti-government alliance, Mr Derrick Watterson, NRP Natal leader, said after the NRP Natal congress in Pietermaritzburg at the weekend.

The congress passed a resolution calling on the NRP and other parties dedicated to political reform to initiate a similar forum to the Indaba to work towards a multi-party, multiracial alliance to offer a "credible alternative to present government paralysis."

Mr Watterson said, provided the resolution was ratified at the NRP federal congress on November 8 and 9, the NRP would immediately make contact with various groups which believed in "true democracy" and the free enterprise system. He said discussions would be held to establish common ground among the groups and this might lead to a new party being formed.

Mr Watterson was re-elected as Natal leader and in his acceptance speech said he had accepted nomination for the post only because the congress had elected him with the clear understanding that he would be actively working for a new political alignment across party and colour lines.

"I believe this party has only one function for the future, and that is to work actively towards the total rationalisation of politics in South Africa, even if it means the end of the NRP as a separate political entity." Mr Watterson said the National Party [NP] alone would never effect necessary changes, because the majority

of non-whites did not trust the NP. He said the Progressive Federal Party was not trusted, particularly by whites. "Therefore, I believe that as in the case of the Indaba, we could serve as the catalyst for a similar forum, to negotiate either a new political alliance or a constitutional framework that would be generally acceptable for first tier government.

Union Organization Announces Decision To Dissolve

MB201227 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1116 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 20 SAPA — The Trade Union Councils of South Africa [TUCSA] today announced its intention to dissolve.

A statement by TUCSA said a special meeting of the TUCSA National Executive Committee in Johannesburg this morning decided steps should be taken to wind up the affairs of the council.

"Since any decision to dissolve TUCSA has to be made by a conference of the council, it was therefore decided that TUCSA would hold a special conference on December 2.

"The only item on the agenda for this conference will be a motion adopted at today's meeting of the National Executive Committee to dissolve the council," the statement said.

Survey Shows Black Unemployment Up 'Slightly'

MB171158 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1043 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 17 SAPA — Twenty-five per cent of black adults living in the urban areas were unemployed and seeking permanent work in July, according to a labour survey. Releasing its findings today the Market Research Africa said this meant 800,000 of the estimated 3.2 million adults in the metropolitan areas were without work.

The survey sampled 1,000 metropolitan blacks and urban whites, excluding those living in Cape Town. It also exluded mineworkers and live-in domestics.

It said this level of unemployment was slightly greater than it was in July 1985, when it stood at 24.8 per cent.

The survey found that unemployment was higher among females than males. Twenty-seven per cent of the females were unemployed, as compared to 24 per cent among the male sex.

"The incidence of unemployment (was)... particularly high amongst 16-24 olds," it said. They made up 34 per cent of the unemployment figure.

In the 25-34 age group, 30 per cent were seeking full-time employment, as compared to 19 per cent among those between 35 and 49 years. And 10 per cent of those people over 50 years are unemployed.

The survey also found that in households where monthly incomes were below R200, 46 per cent of adults were without work. This compared to 12 per cent in households with monthly incomes exceeding R900.

A similar survey was carried out in March and another is to be conducted in November.

Radio Freedom Carries Interview With Oliver Tambo

EA180450 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Panel discussion with ANC President Oliver Tambo and unidentified correspondents from Radio Freedom, *Dawn*, and *Voice of Woman*; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Compatriots, tonight in our program we present to you the first part of a panel discussion our president [Oliver Tambo] held with [name indistinct] of the Department of Information and Publicity. Represented were members from Radio Freedom, the voice of the ANC; *Dawn*, which is the journal of Umkhonto We Sizwe; the *Voice of Woman* which is the journal for the Women's Section; and (?*Smiling*), the fortnightly journal of the ANC. [no further clarification of affiliations possible]

The first question they put to our president was about the recent call [word indistinct] made by the ANC, wherein we called on the people to move from ungovernability to people's power. The question that many people have been raising is: How can such a development be possible since the regime has also resorted to such repressive measures like the state of emergency? President Tambo maintains that it is possible.

[Tambo] It is possible. Firstly, you ask how far possible. That is difficult to determine in precise terms, but we are revolutionary and our business is to make revolution. We are fighting an enemy who is fighting back. We have created a state of ungovernability despite the enemy's resistance and brutality. We are moving from that ungovernability in the direction of people's power.

The state of emergency is itself a source of strength for us in a way because it has been brought about by the advances of our struggle, by the power of our movement, exactly by our movement from ungovernability in the direction of people's power. The state of emergency came because the enemy could not govern except by calling in the Army, by (?sending) [word indistinct] and using (?threats basically), naked and brutal. Our people are used to struggling under what has amounted to a state of emergency.

All along to change [word indistinct] (?regime) we have struggled even over 2 years along through a continuous state of emergency forcing the enemy to take more and more brutal measures [words indistinct] unsuccessfully, and he has now imposed a full-time unprecedented state of emergency. Well, our people, we as a movement, must fight through this state of emergency and in spite of [changes thought]. The question that arises for the enemy is what happens when the present state of emergency fails to halt the advance of the masses? What happens? That is the question that is worrying the regime.

And this is the question that is a practical [word indistinct]. We are by nature a people to fight on. The state of emergency cannot halt a people who understand where they are heading for, who even understand that the state of emergency doesn't really (?work). So, I believe that it is a matter of time before the forces of liberation in our country rip through the state of emergency and accelerate their advance towards the people's power. We are going to have a great test of our strength to [words indistinct] in which problems we have anticipated. We never imagined that the enemy would yield easily. We knew he would fight back and [words indistinct] the state of emergency. But our victory is assured precisely because nothing is going to stop us. We have reached a point of no return and the only thing that awaits us ahead is people's power.

[Reporter] But, Comrade President, [words indistinct] (?say) that the state of emergency has managed to curb violence in the streets and even to break the back of Umkhonto We Sizwe in the arrests of its cadres as well as caches of arms.

[Tambo] The back of Umkhonto We Sizwe has not been broken. They have been arresting us all the time. Ever since we started our armed struggle they have been arresting us. Over the years they have been finding caches of arms. The struggle has grown in spite of that. They have always claimed to have broken the back of the ANC. The (?attitude) [words indistinct] and that applies to Umkhonto We Sizwe. As far as curbing the unrest is concerned, this is an ongoing process. We hear it only from them as to what is happening in the country. They do not tell the truth. They like to pretend that the state of emergency is working, but facts continually disprove. What happened in Soweto the other day, what is happening in other parts of the country — they tried to suppress the information. They pretended during the funerals that everything was quiet. They did not [words indistinct] the first state of emergency was lifted and it became clear that after all it had had no effect whatsoever. The second state of emergency was imposed. Are they prepared to admit that this is also failing? They are not. They will claim that it is succeeding, it is curbing the unrest in the streets. They have arrested (?our cadres), but they have always arrested (?them). There are always people in our struggle to continue the fight. So, in spite of their claims, the struggle is on, the people cannot be suppressed, their fighting mood exists and persists and I say they will be proved wrong, they will be proved to have been misleading the world as they are misleading the world as regards what is happening under the state of emergency.

[Reporter] The question directly related to the comrade president is how far are we spreading the war that is engulfing the black areas into the white areas, that is to every part of South Africa?

[Tambo] One of the principal reasons of the (?escalation) of the second current stage of the [word indistinct] was exactly that the struggle was engulfing the whole country. It was spreading beyond the towns which is what I said last [word indistinct] that the struggle has to go beyond the towns to the rest of the country, including the white areas, to bring in the countryside to [word indistinct] struggle and the struggle was (?all over). This explains why this state of emergency is here, has not been confined to some townships but has been countrywide because all over the country the struggle (?has) [word indistinct] and engulfed [words indistinct]. With regard to the white areas specifically, there have been actions in white areas. This is the extension of the struggle beyond the borders of the townships. Now, the state of emergency was intended to contain it, but as I have said, they are trying to suppress, to repress what is irrepressible and break through (?the) [word indistinct].

[Reporter] Comrade President, why is the ANC calling for people to (?attack) the white areas? Do you want to go and kill children in (?South African) schools?

[Tambo] There are children in the townships, too. We are not thinking about children at all. A war is a war. [words indistinct] children. One would hope unintentionally [words indistinct] didn't kill children. We do not do that. We are not (?killing) children. But the struggle must spread throughout the country.

We are not thinking of black areas and white areas. It is the struggle that must spread across the whole country, whether in parts of the country where there are black people or white people. We know who the enemy is. The enemy is not white as a white man, or a white child, and yet, white men, white women and children will die as black men, black women, and black children die in the struggle. The point is that we do not want to fight a war in the townships only. The enemy is all over and we must attack the enemy (?all over). This is what [words indistinct] that we are attacking the enemy all over. In the process [words indistinct] civilians have been killed as a result of that. But how many thousands of civilians have we shot to death who were blacks? (?None that I know of). (?But) it is absolutely correct that we must avoid (?confining) the struggle to the townships. We must cross the borders of the townships into the rest of the countryside.

[Reporter] Comrade President, does the recent decision of our (?three) comrades signify that the regime is still strong and that the [word indistinct] sanction does not affect it and that it can and will continue to do as it wishes?

[Tambo] No, it does not mean that the regime is still strong. The regime has been weakened by our struggle. It has become desperate and desperation is not a sign of strength. The declaration of the state of emergency is a sign of growing weakness. Why now, why was there no state of emergency in 1979, in 1970, in 1967? Things have gotten bad. It is understandable. But it is quite essential that we continue fighting until (?it ends). Therefore we must expect executions, more and more executions. [words indistinct] desperation by the regime. The question of sanctions does not relate to what the regime does [words indistinct].

Sanctions are intended to weaken the regime in relation to the totality of the struggle and even a [words indistinct] as a result of sanctions, it will continue to perpetrate its crimes until it has been (?overthrown). Execution of our people is a crime, but it is a crime of the apartheid regime. It is (?only that) it is acting as it pleases [words indistinct] the law. It is acting (?as directed). It is defending itself from a position of growing weakness. We are on top of the situation even if we do not realize it. But we have moved. We

have become a power in the country. We have become a force in the country. We have become a very, very serious threat to the regime. [words indistinct] not to sit on our laurels. We hail our comrades who have sacrificed, but we must expect more sacrifices. [passage indistinct]

Tambo Interview Concluded

EA191736 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Final part of panel discussion with ANC President Oliver Tambo and unidentified correspondents from Radio Freedom, *Dawn*, and *Voice of Woman*; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Compatriots, tonight we present to you the final part of the panel discussion our president, Comrade Oliver Tambo held with correspondents of different sections of the Department of Information and Publicity. So far President Tambo has discussed the issue of the state of emergency and the regime's restrictive measures against the political activities of the democratic movement of our people. He has also addressed the question of the victory over the pseudo-independence, which Botha and his puppets in the KwaNdebele Bantustan were intending to impose on us later this year. Tonight, the ANC president will also address the question of the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe. Have we significantly fulfilled all the plans we set ourselves for this year on the people's army? But first the issue of the national [word indistinct] council, which the enemy is preparing. What is the attitude of the ANC to this body?

[Tambo] We reject it completely. In 1935 there was established what was called the native representative council to advise the government about laws, whether those laws affected constitutional law. Well, that's 50 years (?ago). We're not going back to 1935. This is what (?we) [word indistinct] to do. We will not sit in a separate black advisory body. This is not what thousands of our people have sacrificed their lives for these past few years. It is simply out of the question.

[Reporter] Our comrade president: Many people like Gatsha Buthelezi say they would be ready to go into it if Nelson Mandela would be released and participated.

[Tambo] But Nelson Mandela is not going to participate. Nelson Mandela will not participate.

[Reporter] Why?

[Tambo] For the reasons that I have said. Nelson Mandela is a leader of the people.

[Reporter] But if he is supposed to advise the government to have a constitution that will abandon apartheid?

[Tambo] No. What does it (?mean exactly)? [passage indistinct] What does it mean? Why are we going to be reduced into a whole load of advisers? Who asked Botha to create it? Where does it come from? Has it been passed by Parliament? What parliament? Are we part of that Parliament? Botha does not need advice. He knows what we want. And for how many decades shall we be advisers? And what is the use of our advice when he says there will always be white domination in our country? [word indistinct] a solution. Solution is struggle and we reject all these maneuvers.

[Reporter] But comrade president, earlier you spoke of the necessity of engaging the enemy more and more. Can you say that we have advanced significantly in this year of Umkhonto We Sizwe? That our call earlier this year that every patriot should become a combatant and each combatant a patriot has been realized or to some measure?

[Tambo] To some measure we have advanced. I would want to be careful about significantly. But it is the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe. It has seen some impressive action and it has been admitted by the enemy that the number of actions has increased considerably. But we would never say that we are satisfied with the level that has been reached, with the level of intensity that has been reached. Our comrades have performed with great courage in difficult conditions, sometimes impossible conditions. But they have achieved [words indistinct] and it would be fair to say that the struggle has advanced but we must always aim at greater and greater advances. We must always be on the offensive whatever the difficulties are. Each patriot has to a large extent been a combatant and each combatant a patriot, but again not (?to) [words indistinct]. We still need to apply ourselves vigorously to ensure that this becomes a reality. There are many patriots in the country today and many combatants. We need more and they must show themselves in action, be part of the offensive against the enemy.

[Reporter] Comrade president: In this year of Umkhonto We Sizwe we have also seen the escalation of sabotage actions against economic infrastructures. What is the significance of this and what can be done to strengthen and expand this offensive?

[Tambo] This, in fact, is our role in the sanctions offensive against the enemy. It is often supposed that the weakening of the economy will depend exclusively on the imposition of sanctions. We have experienced that we ourselves have the capacity of weakening the economy and it is a mistake for companies to insist that they will stay in our country [words indistinct]. There is an economic war in the form of sanctions. The international community is gathering strength to impose sanctions aimed at the economy of the country and our own actions according to which — in striking big economic targets as part of the sanctions war against (?the regime). But we have other things to do apart from attacking economic targets. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] Comrade president: You expressed dissatisfaction about the going on of the armed struggle. As commander in chief of the people's army, could you say what [word indistinct] must be done to ensure that the people's war spreads throughout the country and if you could specifically address yourself to the defense and combat units that have been formed.

[Tambo] This must be asked. The defense and combat units need to be armed, trained and they are defense units and it is not sufficient to be on the defensive. They are combat units and must have the capacity to attack, to arm themselves, to be armed. That is one of the major tasks. These are the units which have the

capacity of moving out beyond townships. So, that is one aspect. The other aspect is that the combat units, defense units must link up [words indistinct] with trained and MK [not further identified] units. MK must be among these combat units, training (?and) leading. Thirdly, MK must take the offensive beyond the townships [words indistinct]. Unless the MK units have moved into the country, that is [words indistinct] the regime to handle a situation where MK is all over the country trying to [word indistinct] it is expected, attacking something which the enemy did not (?expect) would be attacked. Unless (?we have this) and not allow ourselves to be confined in an area and to be surrounded there and pinned down there when [words indistinct] that — and this attack on economic targets is of course part of the offensive out of the townships and [words indistinct] we need to take a look at the big attacks [words indistinct] But as we are against a state organization, the underground organization must be strong. To facilitate all this, the masses of the people must [word indistinct] and protect the organization of defense and combat units is a very important advance, something that [words indistinct] before. This is evidence of the growing strength of our movement and these defense units of course are spreading as part of the enemy's problems. But we need to take into account the importance of going on the offensive and finding ways of engaging in the attack while we have the capacity to defend.

[Reporter] Comrade president: Why do we emphasize the need for underground organizations in the struggle?

[Tambo] Because ultimately a movement does not exist if it is unorganized. Ultimately the people must be organized and, in the situation which prevails in our country, that organization must necessarily be underground, because if it is not it is destroyed, and we cannot do without underground organizations and we do have underground organizations and we must [words indistinct] efficient. It is something which needs to be strengthened and ever strengthening, strengthened and strengthened again. The more powerful the underground, the more permanent is our offensive (?force), the more we can always go on the offensive, the better can we defend ourselves. It is essential that our people be organized. As we have said, our struggle rests on four pillars; one is underground activities.

[Reporter] Comrade president: Finally, do you have anything to say on (?these) acts of the regime to close down the schools (?indefinitely) [words indistinct]

[Tambo] It is another act of oppression, when I hear that. (?It is) fighting back. But it is a useless act, because if the students have decided not to go to school it doesn't matter whether the schools are closed or not closed. But what this emphasizes is the need to evolve the alternatives to education as [words indistinct] so that there is no need for students [words indistinct]. The students are fighting the bantustan system. They are correct in fighting it and whether schools are closed or not closed, the struggle against (?bantustan education) will go on in one form or another, whether it [words indistinct] or other (?levels). But the regime achieves nothing by closing schools. It is an act of desperation.

[Reporter] The ANC has met a lot of individual [words indistinct] from [words indistinct] countries abroad. Are these meetings important for our struggle?

[Tambo] We consider them very important. It is always necessary to unite all our people behind the program, the common program, of our movement. When we meet groups from home, from South Africa, inevitably we discuss with them the current situation [words indistinct] they see it and they seek to find out from us how we see the situation and where there are differences of approach we examine these and in most cases [words indistinct] the result is that we reach common ground, a common approach [words indistinct] the ANC should be understood by all our people. We are banned inside the country. We do not have [words indistinct] (?or) meetings and people at home want to come and discuss specific questions and this has helped to [word indistinct] with the democratic movements in our country. Business people have also benefited from the discussions which we have had after being (?biased) by enemy propaganda about what ANC is and what it is aiming at. So it is a very important exercise. It has even opened up channels of communications between the movement and especially the white community, which is not allowed to know [words indistinct] (?about) the ANC. It is the result of meeting individuals and groups of individuals, especially among the whites, that there is a much better understanding of what the ANC is (?thinking) about the future of South Africa, where do we go from apartheid? And the question of where we go from apartheid is of course now crucial. Most people, most whites accept (?it) that apartheid has no future, but that does have a future? And we have had various discussions on these matters with the various groups that have come to meet us. Those who have come from abroad have also come to understand better by actual discussions with the ANC, how we see the conflict in South Africa resolved, what we are offering to the people of South Africa as a new order. Now the result of this is that we are winning ever more support internationally and heightening the isolation of the apartheid regime. We are even succeeding isolating [words indistinct] of the regime [words indistinct]

Information Bureau Releases 23 Oct Unrest Report

MB231007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 23, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest sitution report for the 24 hours ended at 6am today:

"Yesterday morning the burnt body of a black man was found in Soweto by members of the security forces. He has not yet been identified. No arrests have been made.

"Slight damage was caused to the Dihatole school in Kathlehong when a petrol bomb was thrown at the school. Nobody has been arrested in connection with this incident. Slight damage was caused at the Ponego school when a fire was started but it was quickly extinguished.

"In Sebokeng arson was also reported at three schools, while a petrol bomb exploded at a fourth school causing fairly extensive damage. A private home in New Brighton near Port Elizabeth was damaged when a petrol bomb was thrown at it."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB220905 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Machel's Death

Commenting on the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 21 October says that "although relations between Mozambique and South Africa have deteriorated in recent weeks," "South Africa acknowledged that President Machel was a leader without whom there could be no peace in Mozambique. There was never any desire to see him toppled; the best scenario as far as South Africa was concerned was for the MNR and Frelimo to form a coalition governemnt." Machel's death means that "there will be a period of greater uncertainty that will afffect southern Africa as a whole, not just Mozambique. In the final analysis, President Machel's death was untimely and further destabilises the region." Machel was "a man of international stature and a great leader of his people," whose "pragmatism and diplomacy" will be missed by both South Africa and Mozambique.

STAR on Machel's Death

Commenting on Machel's death in an editorial on page 12, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 21 October writes: "Machel's record in running Mozambique was hardly impressive, but he was an authentic popular leader and a man with whom western states could reason and negotiate." The future of Mozambique is now very uncertain: Machel could be "replaced by a Marxist hardliner who invites Soviet intervention. Or there could be a protracted power struggle that will weaken the Maputo government still further." "The crash at Mbuzini is a setback for the entire region. Pretoria has done well in its quick move to clear the air by internationalising the inquiry, but that may not be enough."

Namibian School Segregation

"Although much is made of the multiracialism in Namibia and racial discrimination in public amenities and residential areas has been outlawed since the late 1970s, apartheid still colours society," Brendan Seery of *The Star*'s Africa News Service reports from Namibia on the same page. Although the 6-party transitional government, of which the National Party is a member, agreed that "race or colour would no longer be considered as conditions for admission to any school in the country," the Namibian National Party has "fought a bitter rearguard action against" the decision in the National Assembly and claims that the "non-racial policy and the way it is being forced on whites, is contrary to the spirit of the Cape Town Declaration of early 1985, in which the six parties of the new government laid down their objectives." It "seems highly unlikely that the white school bastions will be stormed by the beginning of the 1987 academic year. It is apparent that the tussle over integrated education will be a long one."

BUSINESS DAY on Machel Accident Investigation

In a page 6 editorial, Johannesburg *Business Day* in English for 21 October comments on the possibility of South Africa being blamed for the crash which caused the death of Mozambique President Samora Machel. Noting the unfortunate timing of the accident "within weeks of our Defence Minister making public threats against Machel's regime," the editorial notes that "already, without a shred of evidence, some countries are working assiduously to blame SA for the tragedy." While South African diplomats recently have made a point of stating that Machel was the only man capable of effectively ruling Mozambique, "this view was challenged by elements of the SADF, which has had close association with the MNR leaders," as was proven by the discovery of the "Renamo diaries.

Magnus Malan and the SADF have given a hostile world plenty of ammunition. For that reason alone it would be wise for the government to ensure the fullest and most public inquiry into the cause of the crash. To expel local and foreign newsmen from the crash site while admitting the propagandistic SABC, as was apparently done yesterday, is a very poor start indeed. As it is, Machel's death has done us no good and may do us great harm."

SOWETAN on Machel Death

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English for 21 October also deals with the death of President Machel in its editorial on page 4. Noting that his death comes as "a shock to blacks throughout the country," the paper speculates that the plane may have taken a course toward South Africa to avoid overflying Renamo-controlled areas of Mozambique. Politically, "President Machel was in a no-win situation. He was coerced into the Nkomati Accord with the hope that it would bring an end to the Renamo threat." But that has not happened. "Instead, in recent months the threat has increased, and by last week, Renamo was claiming success throughout the northern provinces of Mozambique. It is perhaps this threat that led to President Machel's death. His death will be a great loss to the people of Mozambique, and we can only hope that in this dark hour, they will stand together to rebuild their country."

CAPE TIMES on Reykjavik Summit

A page 10 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English for 20 October comments on the recent attempts by both sides to put the best face on the results of the Reykjavik meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev. "It is not surprising that on further reflection they should be having second thoughts, for their first reactions can now be seen not as despair at an irreparable failure so much as disappointment that they were unable to bridge the remaining gap when they had come so close to an agreement."

The paper notes that while "it is premature to surmise" how the adamant disagreement over SDI might be resolved, "on the credit side, it has become clear that Mr Gorbachev" is under economic pressure to divert resources away from military spending. "There is at last a modern man in the Kremlin whose frank concern at the squalid social conditions of the Soviet peoples seems to be impelling him to conciliations undreamt of by his predecessors. In that new dimension lies perhaps some hope for a world that longs to be free of the dread of nuclear annihilation."

SWAZILAND

ANC Activists Reportedly Deported to Zambia

MB221402 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] A number of ANC activists are reportedly being picked up in Swaziland. An informed government source in Mbabane says the five guerrillas were arrested by police in various parts of the country over the past 2 months and that they were deported to Lusaka in Zambia at the weekend. He says the five had earlier been charged and fined for illegal possession of arms and ammunition. He adds that there are still several ANC members being held in prison near Manzini awaiting deportation.

ZIMBABWE

Hundreds of Students Riot in Harare Again

MB221203 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Violence has erupted once again in Harare, and reports from there say riot police armed with wooden batons and shields had charged hundreds of students encircling the city's central police station. The students were demanding the release of youth arrested in clashes throughout the city center yesterday. It was the worst outbreak of violence the Zimbabwean capital has seen since independence 6 and 1/2 years ago.

Students Peacefully Mourn Death of Machel

MB221401 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Hundreds of students from Mutare Teachers College today staged a peaceful demonstration to express their disgust at the death of Comrade Machel. The students marched from the college into the city center carrying placards, some of which read: Down with Malawi and imperialism, and, We live to remember you Comrade Machel. The students later gathered at the nature park where they observed a minute's silence before being addressed by student leaders. In Bulawayo, about 100 students of United Teachers College have also staged a peaceful demonstration. The students were later joined by shop and office workers.

Other Rallies Reported

MB222030 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] More than 4,000 students in the Harare Polytechnic today staged a peaceful demostration over the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique. They marched from the polytechnic to Parliament Building chanting slogans and singing revolutionary songs. Some of the placards which they carried read: We want Botha [words indistinct], Botha must die, and South Africa must be free.

In Marondera thousands of demostrators sang revolutionary songs in solidarity with the breaved people of Mozambique who lost their revolutionary leader in the air crash. The Mashonaland East governor, Comrade (Reddy Nguredze), addressing them, said the late President Samora Machel was patriotic man who dedicated his life to liberating the oppressed. He urged the demostrators to be calm [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, about 200 pupils from [name indistinct] high school in Masvingo today staged a demonstration showing their solidarity with the people of Mozambique [words indistinct] their leader. They sang revolutionary songs and denounced the South African regime. Addressing them, the mayor of Masvingo, Councillor (Mazoye Mazira), [words indistinct], and he reminded the students of the role played by President Machel in bring about independence for Zimbabwe.

Minister Says Student Violence 'Provoked'

MB221715 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 22 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel in a mysterious plane crash over South African territory at the weekend has provoked an angry and sometimes violent response in black African countries. It has been alleged that South Africa was somehow involved in the president's death and yesterday students in the Zimbabwe capital, Harare, went on the rampage, attacking South African and Malawian property in the city. Police eventually moved in and a number of students were arrested and today there has been another demonstration over the detentions. But there have been suggestions that the Zimbabwe Government itself was behind yesterday's disorders. On the line to Harare, Robin White asked Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira what the government's attitude was to yesterday's demonstrations.

[Begin recording] [Shamuyarira] Well, the demonstration was undertaken by the students at the university entirely on their own initiative, and they expressed the anger of not only themselves but the people of Zimbabwe as a whole at the untimely death of Comrade Samora Machel at the hands of the enemies of southern Africa and in particular the regime in South Africa. So, that anger is shared by all the people in Zimbabwe and actually we're sorry that there was violence in three incidents including the peaceful demonstration, but those incidents were also provoked by the remarks on certain whites in the street here who provoked the students by pouring scorn on their efforts. We regreat the violence and we would prefer that the violence should not have occurred, but the demonstrations were an expression of the feelings of our people and we support that expression.

[White] What about the attacks on property, Malawian property, and South African property?

[Shamuyarira] Well, we regret that.

[White] There have been suggestions that, in some ways, the demonstrations were government-inspired.

[Shamuyarira] Well, that's nonsense because it assumes that the students are unable to think for themselves when we are talking of grown-up people who are politically conscious. They surely can take action on their own.

[White] But weren't the ZANU Youth Leaguers behind it?

[Shamuyarira] The ZANU Youth Leaguers in the demonstration, many of the university students are themselves ZANU Youth Leaguers.

[White] There have also been suggestions that on occasions the police stood idly by and let demonstrators attack property.

[Shamuyarira] No, that's not true. When the violence did occur in the three places I referred to, the police immediately called for reinforcements and then the support unit came to assist he police when they could no longer handle the situation. Maybe it took 5 or 10 minutes for the reinforcements to arrive and as soon as they arrived they took appropriate action.

[White] There were in fact some students arrested; do you know the figure of the number of students who are being held?

[Shamuyarira] There were 80 students who were arrested.

[White] Could I ask whay your government's attitude is now to the Mozambique Government? How supportive are you going to be to the government in Mozambique from now on?

[Shamuyarira] Well, we are saddened and shocked by the untimely death of the president of Mozambique, and we believe that the Mozambicans are capable of handling this difficult and critical situation which the death has caused and we will continue to support them to the hilt as in the past.

[White] Does that mean that your troops will continue to stay on in Mozambique?

[Shamuyarira] Yes.

[White] Would you be prepared to send more troops to Mozambique if they asked?

[Shamuyarira] That's an hypothetical question; it depends on the developments there and in the development of our bilateral relations.

[White] Do you feel that this is now a crucial moment in southern Africa and that your own resolve is in some way under test now?

[Shamuyarira] Well, it has always been a crucial moment since our independence. We have always had a difficult and delicate situation in southern Africa. We have been making this point very clear to the international community, and I hope they now see how delicate and critical the situation is and that the international community and especially the governments of Britain and the United States now accept what we have always said, that unless the apartheid regime is removed there will be no peace in the region.

[White] But in a way do you feel that the battle has now been passed on to you from Samora Machel? That you are number one in the Frontline now?

[Shamuyarira] No, there are no number ones in the frontline. President Kaunda is the chairman of the Frontline States, and we are all equal. We all have a task to do to defend ourselves against this very aggressive regime in the South.

[White] Does your government believe that the crash was an accident or do you believe that it was in some way shot down or sabotaged?

[Shamuyarira] Well, the evidence is mounting that the plane was shot down.

[White] What evidence is this?

[Shamuyarira] Well, there is evidence from the pilot and the survivors.

[White] So you are firmly of the opinion that the South Africans had something to do with this?

[Shamuyarira] It's not our opinion. It's the evidence. As I say, reading the evidence in the mass media, that's what it suggests. [end recording]

Spokesman Denies MNR Claim of Downed Helicopter

MB230449 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2036 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Harare, Oct 22, SAPA — A Zimbabwean Government spokesman today dismissed a claim by the Mozambique National Resistance that it had killed 27 Zimbabwean servicemen and shot down a Zimbabwean helicopter in an ambush. "We have checked with our sources and no such information has come to our attention," said the spokesman.

According to the MNR spokesman in Lisbon, the helicopter with a crew of four was shot down on Sunday — the same day President Machel's aircraft crashed — while providing "top cover" for a convoy of army trucks in the Gorongoza area, where the rebels formerly had their headquarters. The rebels claimed that the convoy was wrecked, large quantities of ammunition and supplies being captured.

Zimbabwe has recently been asked to send reinforcements to help the Mozambican Government repulse a renewed offensive by the rebels. A force of more than 5000 Zimbabwean troops is deployed in Mozambique's central provinces guarding strategic routes to the sea. Earlier this year when Zimbabwe lost a DC3 transport aircraft and two helicopters on operations in Mozambiue, the crashes were announced after a delay for relatives to be informed.

Government Announces 2-Week Mourning Period

MB222034 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The government has decided that in order for our nation to pay its full respects to the late Comrade Samora Machel, a gallant hero and freedom fighter for the liberation of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Namibia, the following program shall be observed.

A statement issued today by the office of the prime minister said there shall be, starting from tomorrow, a 14-day mourning period during which all flags will fly at half-mast. On Sunday, 26th of this month, rallies and processions wil be held throughout the country, in commemoration of President Machel's tragic death, and the death of all those who died with him. October 28th shall be a public holiday, and churches are requested to hold memorial services. The government has decided to give as much assistance as possible to the people of Mozambique, to enable them to bury their hero and the other sons and daughters who perished in the tragic incident, a burial befitting them.

Accordingly, an advance ministerial and official team comprising three ministers, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, Comrade Kumbira Kangai, and Comrade David Karimanzira, will proceed to Maputo, where they will coordinate in regard to funeral arrangements with the Mozambican authorities.

Mugabe Praises Machel in Condolence Message

MB221242 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has said the death of president Samora Machel of Mozambique and several members of his entourage 3 days ago has deprived the Mozambican people of a dear and dedicated revolutionary. Comrade Mugabe described the late Comrade Machel as the [word indistinct] of the Mozambican struggle for freedom and independence and its consolidation and sustenance.

The prime minister said Comrade Machel's dedication to the struggle for a free and just South Africa included the (?removal) of apartheid and other forms of extortion and exploitation, and will always be cherished by the people of his country. Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe, in particular, shall always bear the vivid memory of a profound gratitude for Comrade Machel especially his dedication to the independence of Zimbabwe. He added that even as Mozambique was celebrating its own independence, Comrade Machel made it clear that his freedom could not be complete without Zimbabwe.

The prime minister said ultimately, Comrade Machel's commitment to Zimbabwe's freedom translated itself to commitment to freedom and justice for the toiling masses of South Africa and Namibia. Comrade Mugabe added that as a true revolutionary that he was, Comrade Machel cherished the freedom of the Palestinians under the Palestine Liberation Organization, the freedom of Western Sahara under the Polisario Front, and also the freedom of East Timor, the former Portuguese colony now annexed by Indonesia. The prime minister said Comrade Machel was also a strong pillar in the unbending [word indistinct] of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] who believed [word indistinct] resolution of the principles of the movement, adding that the role which the late Mozambican leader played at the recent NAM summit in Harare contributed to its success.

In a message to the widow of the late president, the prime minister expressed his deepest sense of grief and shcok at the tragic death of Comrade machel. Comrade Mugabe told Mrs Machel that it is indeed a heart-rending and irretrievable loss of one who cherished as dear the political freedom of not only the Mozambicans, but Zimbabweans and the whole continent of Africa. The prime minister said Comrade Machel's death is and irreparable loss to him and his wife, Comrade Sally, and that he will miss him all the time because the revolution had made him an intimate friend.